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REPORTAGE ON ARREST OF ANTONOV IN ROME

Embassy Issues Statement

LD020018 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2300 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] The Bulgarian Embassy tonight issued a statement in connection with the photograph published by many daily newspapers in an attempt to show that Antonov was present in St Peter's Square on the day of the attack on the pope. The statement says that there are many witnesses that on that day Antonov was, as always, at his place of work. Bulgaria continues to maintain that the arrest of the official of its airline is a political provocation designed to discredit the country in the eyes of the world public opinion.

In Sofia, various aspects of this kind of accusation were presented at a press conference by the director of the government press agency, Boyan Traykov, and reported by the Soviet agency TASS.

The Italian Government already made it known through the ambassador to Sofia, Carlo Arnaud, that the hypothesis of a transfer to Antonov's case from the judicial to the political plane was not feasible and that it was even less possible to consider an exchange of the Bulgarian official with the two Italians, Paolo Farsetti and Gabriella Trevisin, who have been detained in Bulgaria under the accusation -- as it seems -- of spying.

The relatives of Paolo Farsetti said in a long statement that their relative was stopped by the Bulgarian police and has been detained for 2 months for taking a photograph of a tank no longer in use during a tourist trip together with Trevisin. Mauro Seppia, deputy chairman of the socialist deputies, has urged the Italian Government to make an official protest to the Bulgarian authorities about the detention of the two Italians.

Arrest Termed 'Provocation'

AU011945 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 1 Dec 82

["Provocation Act in the Spirit of Confrontation Policy" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Dec 1 (BTA correspondent) -- The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Ivanov Antonov do not have and cannot have any connection with the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul the Second, said the director general of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY (BTA), Mr Boyan Traykov, here today.

At a press conference attended by many Bulgarian and foreign journalists, he stressed that the arrest of Mr Antonov is a provocational act in the spirit of a premeditated slanderous campaign against Bulgaria and the other socialist countries, organized beforehand. A campaign, in the spirit of imperialism's global policy and its strategic line against real socialism, against the policy of understanding and cooperation, against the efforts at detente and for the preservation of peace made by our country and the socialist community as a whole.

The provocation is aimed at discrediting the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other countries of real socialism, at cooling down the hopes for the reviving of the process of detente. The aim is also to destract the attention of workers in the Western world from the hard consequences of the deepening economic and social crisis in the capitalist world.

Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people do not have and cannot have anything in common with terrorism. Terrorism is organically alien to our policy, to our ideology, to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, which guide us in our socialist progress.

Terrorism is contrary to our socialist nature, said the director general of the BTA. We have made officially recognized contribution to the struggle against international terrorism.

We are optimistic and hope, said he, that realism, the necessary consideration of facts and reality, the feeling of responsibility before the law and justice, will make imperative the release of the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Ivanov Antonov and the halting of the anti-Bulgarian and antisocialist campaign. Otherwise, some unpleasant consequences for the traditionally good relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Italy will follow. The respective circles, who have organized and carried this provocation through, will bear the responsibility for this.

In reply to a question, the BTA director general said that the alleged stay of the Turkish terrorist for some time in Bulgaria does not prove anything. He had stayed much longer in many West European countries, but had not been arrested, although the "Interpol" was notified of his stay in these countries. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is an open, visa-free country of international tourism. More than six million foreign citizens, including over two million Turkish citizens, pass through it every year.

Asked about news on the case proceedings in Rome, the BTA director general said that the Bulgarian side has not received any official information on the charges against the arrested Bulgarian citizen and on the case proceedings. Our diplomatic mission in Rome has not obtained a permission yet to see Sergey Antonov. On the other hand, the reports of the Italian and other Western mass media are highly controversial. Antonov's lawyers Guiseppe Consolo and Adolfo Larussa have applied for release of their client on the grounds of inconsistency of the charges.

Asked whether there is a danger of some illegal means to be used for fabrication of "evidence" against Antonov, the BTA director general expressed hope that the groundlessly detained Bulgarian citizen will be released and the slandering campaign against the People's Republic of Bulgaria stopped.

RUDE PRAVO Report

AU011145 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Nov 82 p 7

["(CTK/ZR)"-signed dispatch datelined Sofia/Rome: "BTA Press Agency's Declaration: Egregious Provocation of the Italian Police; It Has Imprisoned the Representative of the Bulgarian Balkan Airline on the Basis of a False Accusation"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Sofia/Rome, 29 Nov (CTK/ZR) -- THE ITALIAN POLICE HAVE IMPRISONED SERGEY IVANOV ANTONOV, THE ROME REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BULGARIAN BALKAN AIRLINE. AS WAS ANNOUNCED THIS MONDAY BY THE BULGARIAN BTA PRESS AGENCY, THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT HAS NOT BEEN OFFICIALLY INFORMED OF WHAT THIS BULGARIAN CITIZEN IS BEING ACCUSED OF.

Meanwhile the reactionary papers in Rome and Western Europe, as well as Western radio and television, have unleashed a hysterical, slanderous campaign around the arrested Balkan Airline employee, accusing him of "complicity" in the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II. As is known, this assassination attempt was perpetrated last May in Rome, and the culprit -- a Turkish terrorist -- has already been sentenced for his deed. Observers in Rome, who have justifiably unmasked in this affair an arbitrarily prepared political action against Bulgaria and against the East European socialist countries in general, are pointing out the fact that Sergey Ivanov Antonov's arrest took place 1 1/2 years after the assassination attempt. They are recalling that any possible accomplice in this act of terror, insofar as he really existed, would have left long ago both the place and the country in which the criminal offense had been perpetrated.

In view of the slanderous campaign unleashed, the Bulgarian press agency has been empowered the declare on behalf of the Bulgarian Government that we have here a completely illegal, arbitrary, hostile act against the People's Republic of Bulgaria, an act that is completely unjustified. Its aim, the BTA declaration stresses, is to contribute toward the egregious campaign of slanders and sensational fabricatins, to harm the traditionally good relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Italy, and to place Bulgaria in an adverse light in the eyes of the world public.

It is clear that this campaign is conducted according to a script prepared well in advance and that it proceeds from the tendentious articles in the press and the radio and television programs in Italy and other countries. It is possible that this campaign also pursues other, more far-reaching aims, BTA stresses.

It is very well known that THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA HAS UNEQUIVOCALLY CONDEMNED TERRORISM AND THAT IT IS ACTIVELY ASSISTING THE FIGHT AGAINST IT ON AN INTERNATIONAL SCALE.

The absolute untenability of accusations against the Bulgarian citizen is quite apparent. The illegally arrested Bulgarian citizen has not violated the Italian Laws in anyway. The Bulgarian side protests most resolutely the absolutely unsubstantiated apprehension of Sergey Ivanov Antonov and insists on his immediate release, the BTA underscores.

MLADENOV TOASTS NICARAGUAN COUNTERPART AT DINNER

AU011341 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Nov 82 p 2

[Report on toast proposed by Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, at official dinner in honor of Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua, on 23 November in Sofia]

[Text] Minister Petur Mladenov stated as follows in his toast:

The people's anti-imperialist revolution in Nicaragua headed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which destroyed the Somoza dictatorship and evoked the admiration, as well as the support, of all progressive and democratic forces in the world, was also greeted with enthusiasm by the Bulgarian people. The Government of Bulgaria was one of the first to recognize the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, he stated.

An active, mutually advantageous and equal cooperation has been established and is developing between our two countries who are already embracing an increasing number of areas within the political, economic, cultural and social spheres. An intensive exchange of delegations is taking place, including high-level ones. A number of intergovernmental agreements have already been signed and are successfully being implemented.

We are satisfied with the development of our cooperation and of what we have hitherto achieved in this respect, and we are convinced, comrade minister, that your first visit to Bulgaria will also play an essential role in implementing our common wish to make the future prospects even more meaningful and to build a new stage of development in our fruitful Bulgarian-Nicaraguan relations.

Our present world finds itself in difficult times, in which the international situation is being increasingly aggravated, Minister Petur Mladenov further pointed out. The most reactionary forces of imperialism have adopted and are implementing a policy of arms buildup and of confrontation with the socialist community states, a policy of struggle against the national liberation movements, against the peoples who have liberated themselves from imperialist oppression.

The socialist community countries are firmly resolved to do everything within their power to rescue peace and mankind, Petur Mladenov stressed. Their peace-loving and construction policy is specifically being expressed in a number of constructive proposals, above all those submitted by the Soviet Union. An eloquent example of this is the Soviet Union's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Another eloquent example can be cited: the program adopted by the 12th BCP Congress on the development of good-neighborly relations with the Balkan states and Comrade Todor Zhivkov's proposal to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Speaking about the aggressive policy of imperialism, Minsiter Petur Mladenov also dwelled on the situation in Central America and in the Caribbean zone, which has been caused precisely by imperialism.

Petur Mladenov pointed out as follows: New Sandinist Nicaragua is being subjected to particularly acitve and dangerous actions on the part of imperialism, which is taking advantage of reactionary elements within the country for its own purposes. We are following all these actions with concern, but at the same time we gladly ascertain that Sandino's motherland is firmly proceeding along its own path, that it is resolutely resisting imperialism and reaction. We highly appreciate the active and peace-loving policy of the Nicaraguan Government, which is valuably contributing to the consolidation of relations among the countries of Central America and the Caribbean zone, to the consolidation of peace and international cooperation throughout the world.

STATE COUNCIL CABLES GREETINGS TO ALBANIA

AU011543 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has sent a telegram to the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the liberation of Albania from fascism and capitalism. The telegram conveys most genuine congratulations and good wishes to the Albanian people for successes in building socialism. The telegram also expresses confidence that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will develop in the interest of the two socialist countries.

ANDROPOV SPEECH 'ELOQUENT, BUSINESSLIKE, CALM'

AU011430 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Nov 82 p 7

[Editorial: "Faith in Their Own Strength and in Social Progress"]

[Text] Two important events in the sociopolitical life of the Soviet Union -- the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, held in Moscow on Monday, and the regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which opened today -- have generated a tremendous response throughout the world. Even before these events took place the mass media that is close to the imperialist circles -- faithful to their system and based on sensationalism -- filled the world airwaves and flooded their numerous readers with prognoses and prophecies on what should be expected in connection with the changes that occurred in the CPSU leadership after the death of Leonid Brezhnev, the long time first party and state leader of the Soviet country. Since yesterday they were forced, as on numerous occasions in the past throughout the period following the Great October Revolution, to change their tone and their slanderous inventions. Once again their malice and their gross distortions have been dismissed in a most categorical manner. This was done by the eloquent, businesslike, calm, as well as accurate speech delivered by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

This speech was addressed, above all, to the Soviet Communists and to the Soviet people. It is permeated with respect for the present generations of Soviet people, who with daring, perseverance and profound faith in the party, their leader, are implementing the party's program for the construction of a communist society. In a thorough and scientific analysis, the speech draws a balance of the achievements in accomplishing difficult, economic, social, scientific-technical and cultural tasks envisaged for the present 11th 5-Year Plan period. But Andropov's speech also points out a number of shortcomings, which are impeding the more prompt, fuller development of comprehensive progress in Soviet society. The specific methods and means of overcoming these shortcomings and the difficulties of an objective character are pointed out in Andropov's speech.

This is the sincere, comradely and cricial approach with which the Leninist party always has addressed the people. This exceptionally important character trait of the party's stand once again reveals the source of strength of the Soviet people's political vanguard, which makes the party a pioneer in the tranformation of the Soviet country and the whole world, with its wisdom, its class loyalty and its example.

Yuriy Andropov's speech is addressed, to a no lesser extent, to the millions of friends of the Soviet country, to the peoples in the fraternal socialist states, to the governments and communities of the friendly countries, as well as to the leaders of those states who do not hide their hostility toward the USSR and the worldwide socialist system. Yuriy Andropov's words that the CPSU and the Soviet state will continue and persist in their constructive policy aimed at peace, cooperation and understanding with all peoples of the world, regardless of the social system they have chosen, resounded powerfully and optimistically. The peace program adopted by the 24th CPSU Congress and further developed by the 25th and 26th congresses of the Leninist party will remain its main goal in the foreign policy sector.

Comrade Yuriy Andropov's speech demonstrated tremendous faith in the strength and possibilities of the communists and of all Soviet people. Along with this, the speech gave new impetus and strength to all progressive forces in the world in pursuing the struggle for detente, disarmament and peace, for building the constructive foundations of a common home for all peoples, seeking social justice and progress.

STROUGAL, HULA MEET WITH USSR'S TALYZIN

LD011914 Prague CTK in English 1659 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here Wednesday Nikolay Talyzin, Soviet deputy premier, who is head of a Soviet delegation to a session of the Intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The two representatives stressed that it is in the interest of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union to support all new and effective forms, leading to a closer interconnection of their economies, and underlined the contribution of the conclusions adopted by the session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Intensification of Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

Lubomir Strougal and Nikolay Talyzin also reviewed some questions concerning long-term intentions and cooperation in deepening the socialist economic integration of CMEA member states. Also present were Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula and Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

LD011944 Prague CTK in English 1708 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow (CETEKA correspondent) -- The volume of goods exchange between Czechoslovakia and the USSR next year is expected to amount to 10,500 million roubles, an increase of 12 percent as against this year, under a protocol on bilateral trade for 1983, signed here today by the foreign ministers of the two countries.

The two countries will further develop specialization and cooperation in production, mainly in engineering. The USSR will deliver to Czechoslovakia various machines, vehicles, industrial equipment, basic kinds of raw materials, including oil, natural gas, coal, cotton and chemicals.

Czechoslovakia will supply the USSR with machines, vehicles and apparatuses, steel pipes and consumer goods. The two countries will also cooperate in carrying Soviet natural gas across Czechoslovakia's territory to West European states.

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO CONTINUES VISIT 1 DEC

Honored by Chnoupek Luncheon

LD010326 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, gave a festive luncheon in the Cernin Palace in Prague today in honour of Miguel d'Escoto, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, currently in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit.

In a speech he praised the progress of mutual constructive and fruitful talks and emphasized that they represent a further significant contribution to deepening and all-round development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua.

Miguel d'Escoto in his reply thanked him for the warm welcome in Czechoslovakia and said that his visit is a chance to get to know the atmosphere in which socialist society is further developed and where man has every opportunity for self-realization.

Received by Strougal

LD011446 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto in Hrzan Palace in Prague today. Assessing the current world situation, the federal premier condemned the policy of imperialist circles who are interested in further armament build up and in spoiling the peace endeavors of progressive countries. Through a policy of discrimination and embargo they make the development of peaceful cooperation more difficult.

Lubomir Strougal and Miguel d'Escoto also expressed their views on the possibilities of further deepening mutual political, economic and cultural cooperation. It was emphasized that Czechoslovakia will continue actively to contribute to the industrialization of Nicaragua, and will support its efforts to develop industrial and agricultural production and to broaden trade with Czechoslovakia.

Meets With Husak

LD011922 Prague CTK in English 1702 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Prague -- Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received here today visiting Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto.

In a cordial discussion, he underlined the significance of the victory of the Sandinista Revolution, and expressed full support of the Czechoslovak people to the efforts of the Nicaraguan people who are implementing, under the leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and despite all imperialist intrigues, a program of progressive political, economic and social transformations in the country.

Gustav Husak and Miguel d'Escoto noted with satisfaction that bilateral relations are developing in the spirit of mutual understanding and assistance. The two countries' identical or close stands on principal international issues create a firm basis for further deepening of bilateral relations and cooperation.

Minister d'Escoto also met with Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, for talks on possibilities of further deepening of bilateral political, economic and cultural cooperation.

Premier Strougal stressed that Czechoslovakia will continue to play an active role in Nicaragua's industrialization, and support its efforts to develop industrial and agricultural production.

During the exchange of views on the international situation, the premier condemned the policy of imperialist circles which are interested in continuation of the arms race, are attempting to thwart the peace efforts of progressive countries, and by their policy of discrimination and embargos are impeding development of peaceful cooperation. At the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry, Minister d'Escoto and his Czechoslovak counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek signed an agreement on cooperation between the foreign ministries of the two countries.

The ministers pointed out that the agreement expressed the interest of both sides in further intensification of cooperation and will contribute to allround strengthening of bilateral relations.

Views Reagan's 'War Mission'

LD012248 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Interview with Miguel d'Escoto, Nicaraguan foreign affairs minister, by unidentified correspondent -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] There have been more than 500 military aggressions against Nicaragua since January 1980. More than 150 people were killed as a result of aggressive attacks from Honduras. What is the Nicaraguan Government's reaction to this situation?

[Answer] These problems are not in fact stemming from Honduras but are problems with North American imperialism, with the Reagan administration's influence in Honduras. Since 1979, when the attacks from Honduras against Nicaragua started, we can see that imperialism wants above all to provoke Nicaragua. Americans believed that we can be easily provoked and that they would be able to create the impression that Nicaragua is an aggressive country which is trying to export its revolution and a destabilizing factor in Central America. We have taken a number of steps toward dialogue with Honduras on mutual issues but, under pressure from the United States, Honduras does not and cannot agree on talks on bilateral issues. However, we still believe that problems which we could jointly solve could contribute to the reduction of tension in the entire area.

[Question] What in your view is the purpose of U.S. President Reagan's visit to Central America?

[Answer] I would say it is to serve a double purpose: On the one hand it is to salvage the prestige lost as a result of American betrayal of Argentina and, I would say, of the entire Latin America during the conflict over the Malvinas in the South Atlantic. In Brazil and Colombia President Reagan can achieve only very little. These visits are to be used then to come to Central America and meet four presidents of Central American countries. Firstly President Alvaro Magana from El Salvador and finally in Tegucigalpa he will be able to meet President Suazo Cordova and also Rios Montt, president of Guatemala. This is not a peace mission but a war mission. It is a mission during which, using the usual U.S. tactics of blackmailing Central American countries which have considerable economic problems, he is to find out how to gain political and military support of these countries with the aim of attacking the Sandinist People's Revolution. Americans think that they must not allow this revolution to deepen and consolidate further because in Washington's view it represents a bad example for other Latin American states because if small Nicaragua was able to free itself then other nations may think that they can do the same.

[Question] What is in your view the level of relations between Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua?

[Answer] I would say that they are relations of the highest degree of cordiality and friendship, high respect, great understanding and deep fraternal feelings. They are excellent relations and in fact it is interesting to see how, despite the great geographical distance, nations and their governments can achieve such a degree of understanding which inspires our longing for freedom, real democracy and national dignity.

HUSAK CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO ALBANIA'S ALIA

AU301238 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Prague, 26 Nov (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak sent a congratulatory telegram to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on the occasion of his country's state holiday.

The president of our republic also congratulated Ramiz Alia on his election to his function.

Normalized Relations Discussed

AU011103 Prague Rude Pravo in Czech 27 Nov 82 p 7

["(RS)"-signed article: "Holiday of the Albanian People"]

[Text] The heroic fight of the Albanian people against the fascist invaders, which lasted for almost 6 years, ended 38 years ago. The victorious conclusion of this fight was made possible above all by the Soviet Army's successful military operations on the Balkan peninsula. The war events took from Albania 28,000 victims; 1,800 of the total of 2,500 cities and villages were destroyed. The memorable victory day on 29 November is celebrated the state holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Albania's entire history was marked by the many years of harsh struggle for national liberty and independence. The 500-year period uprisings against the conquerors; but it was only the Turkish defeat in the first Balkan war 70 years ago which became a preclude to the proclamation of an Albanian state on 28 November 1912. However, during World War I the country was occupied again and became an object of barter between the imperialist powers, which concluded a secret agreement setting down that, after the war, Albania would be cut into pieces for the benefit of the neighboring states. These plottings were uncovered by the young Soviet state, when it published the text of the secret agreement. In 1924, the Tirana paper POLITIKA wrote: "Were it not for Lenin, no power in the world would have been found which would have frustrated the agreement."

Although Albania had become independent, its people were bitterly disappointed. The feudal and bourgeois aristrocracy seized power and established close ties with fascist Italy. In April 1939 Italian troops occupied Albania. After World War II, a state of People's Albania was established; initially its purposeful construction was reliably based on the fraternal assistance of the other European socialist countries. And so, in February 1961, the delegates of the Fourth AWP Congress were able to state that the foundations of socialism had been built in Albania. However, that very same year Albania isolated itself from the countries of the socialist community. Later developments showed that this step was to the detriment of the Albanian people and their vital interests.

Czechoslovakia is one of Albania's largest trade partners; our enterprises are exporting to Albania machinery, equipment and metallurgical and other products. This is offset by Albanian exports of nonferrous metal ores, asphalt, vegetables, fruit, tobacco and wine.

The relations between our two countries are primarily based on the economic sphere; but it is our constant sincere wish to expand them further, in the sense of the text of the recent report submitted by the CSSR minister of foreign affairs at the joint session of the Federal Assembly chambers. As was again reiterated, Czechoslovakia is lastingly interested in renewing normal relations with Albania under the prerequisite that the Albanian side establishes favorable political conditions for this.

HLOCH SIGNS TRADE PACT WITH CUBA IN HAVANA

LD301348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] A protocol on the exchange of goods between Czechoslovakia and Cuba in 1983 was signed in Havana today. Zdenek Havranek, our correspondent in Havana, has more details.

According to the signed protocol on the exchange of goods between Czechoslovakia and Cuba, mutual trade turnover in 1983 will be in excess of 224 million convertible roubles. In comparison with the current year the exchange of goods in 1983 will rise by more than 15 percent. Engineering products, above all equipment for textile industry, machine tools and shaping machines as well as various kinds of spare parts for the power, cement, ceramic and motor car industries will remain the most important items of Czechoslovakia's exports to Cuba. Out of nonengineering production, Czechoslovakia will export to Cuba next year rolling material, fabrics, ready-made garments, malt, hops and various kinds of consumer goods. Next year, too, we shall import from Cuba above all raw sugar, fresh citrus fruit, fruit juices, marble, nickel, copper concentrates and chrome ore.

Jose de la Fuente, the Cuban deputy minister of foreign trade, who signed the protocol on behalf of Cuba, stressed in his talk with journalists, above all, the important growth in the export of Cuba's citrus fruits to Czechoslovakia, which is to amount next year to 55,000 tons, and the fact that Czechoslovakia will increase its exports to Cuba of malt, hop, ready-made garments and some industrial products.

The protocol was signed for the Czechoslovak side by Alois Hloch, deputy federal minister of foreign trade, who appreciated the broadening of the range of goods to be exchanged and signled out the mutual advantages of trade cooperation between the two socialist countries, which are both CEMA members. Alois Hloch went on to say that the protocol on the exchange of goods for next year between Czechoslovakia and Cuba constitutes not only a significant growth in the mutual exchange of goods but that the results of the talks also provide prerequisites for broadening it further outside the framework of the protocol.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR 30 NOV

LD301350 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, received in Prague today Andrzej Jedynak, the new ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Czechoslovakia, in connection with him taking up his duties in the country.

KEMPNY CHAIRS NATIONAL COUNCIL PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD011146 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] In Prague today the Presidium of the Czech National Council discussed reports on the effectiveness of foreign economic relations and on the application of counter-planning, financial autonomy and cost-efficiency measures in the spending of public funds.

The Presidium emphasized that the intensification of the national economy called for a higher level and quality of counter-planning and financial autonomy, consistent application of scientific-technical progress and thrifty management of all resources provided by society.

The Presidium of the Czech National Council further dwelt on the standard of supplies of fuels and energy to the national economy and the population during the current winter period. It noted that in spite of a right situation it was possible to ensure supplies to the population and to create conditions for the smooth functioning of the national economy.

The proceedings were chaired by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council.

PREPARATIONS FOR NUCLEAR PLANT CONSTRUCTION BEGIN

WA010800 Prague SVET HOSPODARSTVI in Czech 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The preparations for construction of the most efficient nuclear power plant in the CSSR have started in the northwest section of the Okres Ceske Budejovice. According to plans, the project is to generate 2 times 1000 MW with the potential of doubling the capacity in later years. Preparatory work, site preparations and other preparatory construction for 1984 and beyond have been scheduled as projected in the Seventh 5 Year Plan, with a target date for the start-up early in 1991.

However, a number of actions have to be taken before that date. The preparations are now concentrating on build-up of the approach routes as, for example, a by-pass of the Kraj seat, also construction of living quarters and offices for investors, design and production work force are underway. In Tyne and Vltavou, the town closest to the construction site, is expected to have a bed capacity of about one thousand. Similarly, in Ceske Budejovice, the Pozemni Stavby is preparing a hotel residence, catering facilities, and radiation laboratories.

The nuclear power plant will also require extensive adjustments to the water system management in this region. The water for the operations will, for example, be pumped from the available Hnevkovice water storage facility, another section of the Vltava cascades. This construction is expected to begin in 1986.

BROSZYNSKI ON U.S. MANEUVERS IN GULF AREA

DW011433 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Klaus Broszynkski commentary]

[Text] According to reports by international news agencies, American Marines are currently making landing maneuvers on the coast of Oman. The Sultanate of Oman is located at a strategically important geographical position -- at the entrance to the oil areas of the Persian Gulf. Here are some comments on the U.S. activities by Klaus Broszynski:

The Arab states completely distrust maneuvers of this kind as well as the American presence in the region at large. The persistent U.S. attempts to gain a foothold in the Persian Gulf oil region are being watched with concern throughout the entire Arabian Peninsula. States like Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and others have repeatedly made it clear during visits of American politicians and military personnel that they will not make their countries available for military bases and installations and that they regard the U.S. military presence as a threat because U.S. doctrine, which claims the role of a gendarme, proceeds from the premise that the oil-rich and strategically important Middle East area must be protected in the alleged event of a crisis. The Rapid Deployment Force, which is currently stationed on ships cruising in the area, is intended for this protection, and Washington is now feverishly looking for bases in the area for this force. With the exception of Oman, the Americans have so far not succeeded in gaining a foothold in any of the countries because there are sufficient bitter experiences regarding the United States in the Middle East. After all, the region's recent history is simultaneously the history of American interference -- direct as well as indirect. There is no need to remind people of this because events in Lebanon are still fresh in people's minds and, but its actions, the United States itself ensures that its involvement in that war and genocide always remains evident.

First, there is the trump card in the American gamble of Israel, which ever since its founding in 1948 has been the proxy and promoter of American interests in the Middle East and which has been armed militarily for this purpose. Some $15 billion worth of weapons have been sent there since 1948. All of Israel's wars, including its aggression against Lebanon this summer, in the final analysis were financed by the United States and made possible through U.S. weapons. Now, as though all these wars and crimes had not occurred, the responsible U.S. Senate subcommittee has increased the aid to Israel by $250 million.

At the same time Washington is making efforts -- now that the progressive forces in Lebanon have been weakened and the PLO has withdrawn from Beirut -- to create a big conservative alliance against the progressive forces in the Middle East area. Although Israel is to play the main role, they are also trying to gain a foothold in other places. Thus the American troops stationed in Lebanon as a so-called peace-keeping force are to be further increased. Even Lebanon, this misery-striken country, is to play its role in this concept through American weapons and military experts. At any rate, this is what U.S. plans envisage.

TALKS HELD WITH VISITING PARTY LEADERS

Honecker, Axen Meet Bolivian

LD011920 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 1 Dec (ADN) -- The successful struggle of the Bolivian people for democracy, national sovereignty and social progress is an outstanding social event in the life of the peoples of Latin America.

This was stated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in a talk today with Jorge Kolle, first secretary of the communist party of Bolivia and senator of the Republic of Bolivia. Also present at the meeting was Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Jorge Kolle gave details of the unwaving struggle by the democratic forces of Bolivia that a few weeks ago led to the replacement of the military regime that had ruled for almost 18 years and of the formation of the constitutionally-based government of the Democratic and Popular Unity Front. He reported on the first steps by this government under President Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo for the restoration of democratic conditions and for the solution of the country's most urgent economic and social problems.

As cofounders of the Democratic and Popular Unity Front the Bolivian communists see their priority task as that of doing their utmost under the new conditions for the defense of working class interests and all working people, Jorge Kolle said.

Erich Honecker asked the guest to convey to President Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo cordial greetings and best wishes for the important plans of the government of the Democratic and Popular Unity Front. He stressed the solidarity of the people of the GDR with all peoples fighting for their national and social liberation.

Erich Honecker and Jorge Kolle stressed the responsibility of communists in the defense of peace and the struggle for concrete results in the sphere of disarmament. They supported the Soviet Union's latest constructive initiative for the safeguarding of world peace. In view of the confrontation and arms drive course pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism the communists of the GDR and Bolivia attach great importance to joint action by all peace forces.

The highest representatives of the SED and the Bolivian communist party proclaimed their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Central and South America against imperialism, reaction and counterrevolution. They strongly demanded the release of Antonio Maidana, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Paraguayan communist party, and of Liber Seregniy, president of the Broad Front of Uruguay. It was agreed that the fraternal relations between the SED and the Bolivian communist party will be further expanded.

Axen Talks With Chilean

LD011114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 30 Nov (ADN) -- Increased joint efforts by all peace-loving states and peoples are required in order to remove tensions, to put an end to the arms race and to reach effective steps toward arms limitation, above all in the nuclear area. On Tuesday Herman Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Clodomiro Almeyda Medina, the secretary general of the Socialist Party of Chile, reached agreement on this view during friendly talks in Berlin.

Both politicians expressed concern about the continuing confrontation and arms drive course of imperialism. They welcomed the latest constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at securing world peace. They called on all states to follow the example of the USSR and renounce the first use of nuclear arms.

During the conversation Clodomiro Almeyda Medina referred to the fact that the fascist regime in Chile has run into what is, so far, its deepest economic and political crisis. In spite of the backing given by U.S. imperialism, the dictatorship has isolated itself as never before and is rejected by the vast majority of the people.

In view of this situation, the socialist party of Chile, in close collaboration with the Communist Party of Chile and with other Chilean left-wing parties, believes its task to be mobilizing the masses in toppling the fascist military regime and doing everything possible in order to reach a higher level of unity of action from all anti-fascist, democratic forces.

Hermann Axen briefed the guest on the fifth SED Central Committee plenary meeting as well as the all-round strengthening of the GDR as a bulwark of peace and socialism in the heart of Europe. He assured him that the socialist German state would consistently continue its internationalist solidarity toward the peoples of Latin America who were fighting for their national and social liberation, in particular the Chilean people. It was agreed that the proven cooperation between the SED and the Socialist Party of Chile will continue in 1983.

HONECKER GREETS 'ARAFAT ON DAY OF SOLIDARITY

AU301739 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following greetings telegram to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO and supreme commander of the armed forces of the Palestinian revolution:

Dear Comrade Yasir 'Arafat:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR people, I convey to you, the PLO Executive Committee, and the entire Palestinian people fraternal greetings on the occasion of the "International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People."

Like never before the Palestinian people, the heroic fighters of the PLO, and you personally have been exposed to the barbaric attacks of the expansionist rulers in Tel Aviv and the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism supporting them.

The murderous campaign of Israel against the Palestinian people, the bestial massacres of innocent Palestinian men, women and children have caused the abhorrence, wrath and resentment of the GDR people.

The reckless use of the entire military machinery of the Israeli aggressor did not succeed in breaking the will of the Palestinian people to unswervingly struggle to achieve their national rights.

The international authority of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people has further increased.

The GDR will continue to support the just struggle of the Palestinian people in solidarity, taking the view that a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East makes necessary an immediate and unconditional end to the aggression of Israel in Lebanon, the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, as well as the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people including their right to form their own independent state. Therefore, it fully and entirely supports the recent proposals of the USSR for a peaceful solution in the Middle East and welcomes the constructive decisions of the 12th Arab summit conference in Fes.

Dear Comrade 'Arafat, I wish you further successes, health and creative vigor for your responsible work and your courageous struggle to guarantee the national rights of the Palestinian people. Be assured that the GDR will be firmly and actively at the side of the Palestinian people.

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 0300 GMT on 29 November reports the preceding message and adds the following:

["On the same occasion, Erich Honecker sent a telegram to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The telegram states: "The GDR people strongly condemn the expansionist policy of the ruling circles in Tel Aviv, particularly their bloody campaign of murder and elimination against the Palestinian people. Those responsible for these deeds should stand before a tribunal of nations." The UN is called upon to no longer watch while their own resolutions and norms of international law are trampled underfoot by one of its members. Effective measures against the aggressor are the order of the hour.

["The telegram goes on to note that the GDR calls for an immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon and all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including recognition of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to form an independent state under PLO leadership. An international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested parties might smooth the way for this. The GDR, therefore, supports the six-point proposal by the USSR dated 15 September 1982, for a lasting peace settlement in the Middle East, and pays tribute to the will demonstrated by the Arab states at the Fes conference for collective efforts for a just settlement of the Middle East conflict."

Koenig Meets PLO Envoy

AU301742 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Nov 82 p 2

[Test] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the "International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People," Gerd Koenig, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received for a friendly talk 'Isam Kamil Salim, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PLO to the GDR.

During the meeting Gerd Koenig reaffirmed the firm affinity of the GDR with the just struggle of the Palestinian people who are exposed to the furious attacks of the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and Israel.

'Isam Kamil Salim praised the consistent solidarity of the GDR as an important support for the struggle of the PLO for a sovereign Palestinian state.

ALBANIAN CHARGE GIVES RECEPTION AT EMBASSY

AU011341 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the Albanian national holiday, Dhimiter Karanxha, charge d'affaires of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin on Monday. The invitation was honored by Guenter Schabowski, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member; Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Dietrich Lemke, deputy minister of foreign trade. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

COUNCIL CHAIRMAN'S GREETINGS MESSAGE TO SFRY

AU011827 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berling (NC) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency:

Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the SFRY, I convey to you, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the SFRY Presidium and the fraternal Yugoslav peoples most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and on my own behalf.

The heroic liberation struggle of the Yugoslav partisans under the leadership of the communists became the starting point for the development of the new socialist Yugoslav state. The peoples of Yugoslavia led by the LCY have achieved impressive successes in building socialism in a historically short time. The communists and all working people of the GDR follow your efforts to continue the lifework of the unforgotten Comrade Josip Broz Tito with great sympathy and respect.

The recent official friendship visit of the chairman of the SFRY Presidency, Petar Stambolic, to the GDR has given new important stimuli to the traditional friendly relations between our states.

Be assured that in the spirit of the agreements concluded we will continue to exert every effort to constantly strengthen and deepen the entirely fruitful cooperation between the SED and the LCY, between the GDR and the SFRY for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of socialism and peace.

I wish the communists, the workers class and all working people of Yugoslavia further great successes on the path of socialism as well as you personally, dear comrades, the best of health, creative vigor and well-being.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, sent cordial congratulations to Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Committee of the SFRY.

HONECKER, STAMBOLIC TOASTS AT BERLIN DINNER

LD222006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 22 Nov (TANJUG) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and general secretary of the SED Central Committee, gave a formal dinner in Berlin tonight in honor of Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

In his dinner toast Erich Honecker cordially greeted Petar Stambolic and his associates and said:

"We welcome you in our capital city, in which you and our unforgettable Comrade Josip Broz Tito attended in 1976 the conference of European communist and workers' parties. I remember well the fruitful conversations that we had at that time with Comrade Tito. We are pleased that the relations between our two countries have been developing positively for decades. This is confirmed by diverse contacts in politics, economy and culture. These relations have their origins in the tradition of the common struggle of Yugoslav and German communists against capitalist exploitation, fascism and war. The sons and daughters of the German people and of the Yugoslav peoples stood shoulder to shoulder in the ranks of the international brigades in Spain.

"The heroic national liberation struggle of the Yugoslav partisans under Comrade Josip Broz Tito against fascist aggression was the starting point for the establishment of the socialist Yugoslav state. From my own experience, I know of the courage of the Yugoslavs who had been taken to fascist Germany, where they continued their resistance to the hated Hitler regime. They took an active part in the underground work in concentration camps and prisons.

"German communists and antifascists supported the liberation struggle in Yugoslavia against our common class enemy. The Thaelmann Company, which was formed in Yugoslavia, is today still a symbol of the strong togetherness in the struggle for better future, for socialism and peace. The talks that we started today, which were conducted in a friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of reciprocal respect and trust, contribute to the further maintenance of this valuable tradition. Our talks, I am sure, will provide fresh impulses for the further development of relations between the GDR and the SFRY. The on-going cooperation between the SED and the LCY is a sure basis and an inspiration in this respect.

"The economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our countries is developing very successfully and cynamically. The commodity exchange will, according to the agreement reached for the period 1981-1985, increase compares with the preceding 5-year plan period by 50 percent. If one bears in mind the complex international conditions, then this is a goal that demands a lot although it is certainly a realistic one. We are resolved to continue to build economic relations on a long-term and stable basis. I would also like to mention various scientific and cultural contacts that help our peoples get to know one another better and better.

"Esteemed Comrade Stambolic, dear Yugoslav comrades, during your stay in our country, you will have the opportunities to see how much initiative and enthusiastic labor the working people of the GDR use to work on the implementation of the conclusions of the 10th SED Congress. To continue the tested course of unity of the economic and social policy to the benefit of people calls for great efforts. In the desire to achieve (?this), the people of our country know that they are doing all this to strengthen the socialist homeland of the GDR while consolidating the struggle for peace.

"The exacerbation of the international situation, the increase in conflicts in various parts of the world, is a reason for concern. It is becoming increasingly evident that the threat to world peace is the direct consequence of intensified arming, of the policy of confrontations, of sanctions and of boycotts by the most aggressive imperialist circles, in particular of the Reagan administration.

"In such a situation, there is nothing more important than to act with all one's strength to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, for the decisive defense of peace and the ensurance that this peace be a lasting one. This is also the essence of our foreign policy in alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist fraternal countries. Our efforts are directed to this. We are also ready to cooperate with all who are as ready as we are to make their contribution toward mankind, not toward perishing in an atomic catastrophe.

'In line with the conclusions of the 10th SED Congress, we are trying to back all forces for an end to the arms race and for concrete measures of disarmament on the principle of equality and equal security, in particular in the nuclear field. Good prerequisites for an agreement to be arrived at are provided by the realistic initiatives for negotiations and proposals made by the USSR.

"The unilateral obligation of the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is also of historical importance. Were all other nuclear powers to follow this example, it would be a significant step in the direction of preventing a war with nuclear weapons and in the direction of strengthening international trust.

"NATO's renunciation of the installation of the U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe, planned for 1983, would also be an important step toward promoting peaceful cooperation among the peoples of Europe.

"We are in favor of a genuine zero option and a Europe without nuclear weapons. Our continent will have a happy future only if peace has been secured. This is why the peoples are demanding even more vigorously that at the Geneva talks with the USSR on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe and strategic weapons as a whole, the United States should ultimately assume a constructive stance.

"It is known that the relations between European countries of various social systems are important for the development of the international situation. As is the SFRY, we are striving to ensure that the Madrid meeting may come to a close and that a final document may be adopted that contains the decision to convene a conference to work out the measures to establish trust and security, and to bring about disarmament in Europe.

"Relaxation of tension in the present international situation must be attained instead of the constant establishment of new focal points of conflicts. This is behind the proposal that NATO and the Warsaw Pact should not extend their action areas to Asia, Africa and Latin America. This would reduce the danger of a conflict between the two alliances and, in the last analysis, reduce the danger of a world conflagration as a result of regional conflicts.

"Despite the aggravated situation in the world, we are full of optimism that the socialist countries, the nonaligned countries, among which Yugoslavia occupies such a prominent position, and all peace-loving people are in a position to successfully defend peace with joint and resolute work," said Honecker. He expressed his conviction that these talks represent a contribution to the further development of friendly cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY.

Replying to Erich Honecker's toast, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said:

"The friendly words that you have just addressed to us, Comrade Chairman, are an expression of the feelings that we share in full. The cordiality and warmth of your welcome makes us feel truly pleased in your midst. We thank you very much for all of this.

"I would like to say first of all that I am very pleased to come to your country and to meet you. This is an opportunity for us to exchange views not only on that which we have achieved so far, which is considerable, but also to encourage the opening of new cooperative paths that lead to the same goal: the progress of the people of the SFRY and the GDR. We attach great significance to this development of friendly relations and comprehensive, mutually useful cooperation between our two socialist countries because this is also in our mutual interests and is a contribution to trust and understanding that leads to broader cooperation on our continent.

"Meetings between President Tito and you, Comrade Honecker, had certainly played a special role in the development of our relations and cooperation as a whole. The foundations laid at that time, and they are of mutual respect and understanding, are those that ensure for us today the continuity and quality in all spheres of our bilateral cooperation.

"These spheres are truly numerous. Let me mention only the lively and varied cooperation by our sociopolitical organizations, the meetings of our peoples -- representatives of scientific, cultural and other institutions in your and in our country, the constant exchange of experiences that contributes to drawing closer together to one another and to friendship. Of course, a special place in this is occupied by our economic cooperation, in which we have achieved truly enviable results. The economies of our two countries have already achieved in many spheres a significant degree of cooperation. In the first place, these are long-term arrangements, industrial cooperation and specialization, all of which blaze the trails toward further stable development on long-term foundations. This does not exclude, but rather demands, fresh efforts that are our common obligation.

"I believe that we have every reason to say that the SFRY and the GDR provide an encouraging example of useful cooperation on our, in many respects, still-divided, continent.

"Esteemed Comrade Chairman, dear friends, although there are differences in the international positions of our two countries, we share close convictions regarding the indispensable nature of detente and of incrasingly extensive cooperation on our continent as the only basis to preserve the security of all European countries and peoples. Our cooperation in this area is also of a broader significance, especially today when understanding and trust in a world of tense relations are pushed aside and are disappearing in international conduct. This is making the international situation more and more complex with every passing day. Confrontation has extended into all the domains of international life, the arms race is being intensified and new focal points of crisis are being established, jeopardizing the extinction of the old ones. Many armed conflicts are exhausting the strength of countries and peoples. The gulf between the developed nations and the underdeveloped ones is increasingly deep.

"In Europe, through whose long history the rattle of assorted kinds of weapons has echoed and reechoed, the biggest **military** potential in the world today is to be found; it is of an alarming destructive power. A very small part of what already exists is required for destruction, and yet the search goes on for places to install new weapons. It is understandable that this sort of policy is coming face to face with the increasingly broad and strong front of opposition by European peoples because it is at variance with the centuries-long craving of manking toward progress in peace and security. We in Europe, therefore, need the spirit of Helsinki more than ever before, and the resumed work at the Madrid CSCE meeting is an opportunity to revive it. The need for a genuine and general detente and understanding is guiding cooperation between nonaligned Yugoslavia and all countries. Together with European nonaligned and neutral countries, we are now making special efforts for the success of the Madrid meeting. It is only with patient work, tackled by everybody in full reciprocal respect and readiness to understand, and **not** through rival propaganda, that the problems of our continent can be resolved and the process of the CSCE be preserved. In this context, we attach special importance to the convening of a European disarmament conference and to measures of trust.

"Esteemed Comrade Chairman, in the present situation of interdependent world security, cooperation and development in **Europe** are an integral part of general world conditions -- they influence them and are conditioned by them. By the same token, the present crisis in the Near and Middle East are not isolated events but a serious threat to overall international relations. Israeli aggression against Lebanon and revenge against the Palestinian population are the latest confirmation of how an expansionist policy tolerated over a long period of time is transforming the whole area into one of the most dangerous focal points of a wider conflict in the world. We always believed -- and I think that this has to be reiterated today when fresh proposals are being put forward -- that a lasting solution of the Middle East problem is inseparable from the solution of the Palestinian question, especially from the implementation of the legitimate right of the Palestinian people, represented by the PLO to self-determination and to their own independent state on their national soil.

"We are deeply concerned about the continued Iranian-Iraqi war. Not only does the war threaten the vital interests of the peoples of the two nonaligned countries that are our friends, but the longer the conflict lasts, the more difficult it will be to eliminate the consequences. This can also be said about all other areas in the world where there are conflicts, crises and major unresolved problems. Let me mention only Southwest and Southeast Asia, Central America, southern Africa and the Horn of Africa -- particularly Africa, whose grave vestige of its colonial past is intensively used by outside elements with aspirations for domination and for political and ideological polarizaton. This is threatening to imperil the positive developments on the African Continent and to block the strongest force of the African peoples -- the OAU.

"Dear friends, in its activity in the international sphere, nonaligned Yugoslavia proceeds from the conviction that only with deep democratic changes in international political and economic relations can conditions be created for a peaceful, free and unhindered development of countries. This means resolution of problems by negotiations and cooperation, which implies independence, sovereignty, equality, noninterference and mutual respect.

"Without this, there can be no lasting results in the relaxation of tension. In economic trends -- which are always the consequence of, yet also a powerful factor of, changing relations in the world as a whole -- this means the equal right of all to independent and autonomous paths of development, equality and readiness. Particularly, the most developed nations must overcome illusory interests and lack of understanding. Therefore, we advocate most resolutely the earliest possible beginning of global negotiations in order to open a path to a new international economic order, and thus to the stabilization of international relations as a whole.

"These principles that are deeply incorporated in the policy of nonalignment inspire the activity of Yugoslavia and of a large number of countries in the world rallied in the Nonaligned Movement. In such a policy, we, the nonaligned, realize a powerful mainstay of our independence; in its principle, we realize a reliable path leading toward peace, security, democratic relations and progress of our countries and peoples. These questions are vital today for the destiny of international relations and, I would say, for the existence of mankind. We attach all the greater significance to the preparations for our seventh summit conference in New Delhi because its success means not merely a confirmation of our ability to act but also the fulfillment of the hopes of many outside our movement, that nonalignment as an independent nonbloc factor in internatonal relations can and must contribute to necessary action for peace, security, equitable cooperation and progress in the world.

"Esteemed Comrade Honecker, dear friends, our talks today confirmed once again our common desire to strengthen our friendly relations and promote both bilateral cooperation and cooperation that we implement in the international sphere in the interest of peace, security, socialism and general progress. I am convinced that this meeting of ours will be a fresh incentive to the realization of such mutual aspirations and a contribution to express on long-term foundations, even more fully, the interests of our two friendly and socialist countries.

"It is in this conviction that I raise this glass to the health of our esteemed host, Chairman Honecker; to the health of all our friends who are offering us such exceptional hospitality; to the comprehensive progress and happiness of the friendly people of the GDR; and to friendship and cooperation between our two countries."

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER PAYS VISIT TO BELGIUM

For East Berlin ADN reportage on Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer's official visit to Belgium, including discussions on bilateral and economic relations with Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, a dinner hosted by Tindemans in honor of Fischer in which toasts were exchanged, and coverage of Fischer's meetings with political and industry representatives in Bruges, see the Benelux section of the 30 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

STATEMENT RELEASED ON LAZAR'S VISIT TO TURKEY

AU301829 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Nov 82 p 4

["Press statement" on visit of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, to the Republic of Turkey]

[Text] At the invitation of Bulent Ulusu, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official visit to Turkey from 22 to 24 November 1982. The Hungarian premier was accompanied by a high-level delegation on his visit.

Gyorgy Lazar was received by Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey.

During his stay in Turkey, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic visited economic, social and cultural establishments in Ankara and Istanbul and had talks with leading officials of the association of the chambers of commerce and industry and representatives of business circles. A warm and cordial reception was accorded everywhere to Gyorgy Lazar and his entourage.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey conducted official talks on the status of bilateral relations and possibilities for their development, as well as on major aspects of the international situation. A cordial and frank atmosphere characterized their talks.

The premiers expressed their satisfaction with the development of the bilateral relations achieved in recent years, from which both peoples benefit. They underscored the wish of their governments that these relations should be further developed in the areas expected to be of mutual interest. In this context, they emphasized the importance of high-level contacts between the two countries and underscored the usefulness of their present talks.

In the course of their talks, they studied aspects of barter trade and economic cooperation between their countries extensively. They agreed on the need to make joint efforts for a balanced and mutually beneficial expansion and development of their economic and trade relations.

They expressed the conviction that the activity pursued on the basis of the cultural and scientific cooperation work plan of the two countries serves well the exchange of the cultural values of the Hungarian and Turkish people and the strengthening of the spirit of mutual understanding and esteem.

There was a frank and sincere exchange of views on major aspects of the international situation between the two premiers. In so doing, they paid particular attention to the European situation, the latest events in the Middle East and Lebanon and aspects of disarmament. They expressed their concern over the increase of international tension and the intensification of the arms race. They underscored the need for all countries to actively contribute to liquidating international tension and preserving and strengthening international peace and security by observing the principles of equality, independence, territorial integrity and nonintervention in domestic affairs. They emphasized the importance of continuing the worldwide dialogue and cooperation, including the importance of advancing the process begun in Helsinki, with particular regard to the principles laid down in the Final Act.

During the visit representatives of the two countries signed an agreement concerning cooperation in Hungarian-Turkish tourism, as well as a protocol on exchanging the ratification documents of the penal, legal aid and extradition accord between the Republic of Turkey and the Hungarian People's Republic.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, has invited Bulent Ulusu, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, to pay an official visit to Hungary. The Turkish official accepted the invitation with pleasure.

COMMUNIQUE ON NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU011053 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 28 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[MTI report entitled "Developing Relations: Hungarian-Nicaraguan Joint Communique" on the visit of Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, to the Hungarian People's Republic 25-29 November]

[Text] Budapest, November 28 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-Nicaraguan foreign ministerial talks ended with the release of a joint communique and exchange of the ratifying documents of the bilateral consular agreement. Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, who visited Hungary 25-29 November on the invitation of Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, met Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

The communique states: During the foreign ministerial talks Frigyes Puja and Miguel d'Escoto Brockman exchanged views on timely questions on the international situation and the policies of their countries and reveiwed bilateral relations.

The talks revealed that the sides judge the principal problems of the present complicated international situation identically. They expressed concern over the heightening of international tension and local conflicts that risk peace. The parties established that the principal cause of tension is the attempt of imperialism to gain military supremacy. Extremist imperialist circles try to achieve their objectives through the arms race, an intensification of economic, political and military pressure and an undisguised intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries. The two ministers stressed that one must stand up against this policy and that the struggle for peace, detente, security and international cooperation has to be continued.

In order to avert the danger of war, efficient disarmament measures are needed. The foreign ministers agreed that it is particularly important to take practical steps on the base of equality and equal security towards curbing the armament race and promoting genuine disarmament. They considered restricting the production of nuclear weapons and banning the development and deployment of new mass destruction weapons necessary. They took a stand in favour of creating additional nuclear-free zones and praised the significance of the international convention declaring Latin America nuclear-free zone.

Frigyes Puja and Miguel d'Escoto Brockman stressed that reduction of international tension and settlement of most questions should be achieved by peaceful negotiations and that efforts aimed at international security and efficient cooperation of states must be multiplied. They called the implementation of the recommendation of the Helsinki Final Act an important factor towards achieving the above aim. The ministers expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will end with the adoption of a genuine closing document and further the cause of European security.

The foreign ministers discussed in depth the situation of the Central American and Caribbean regions. They demanded that extreme imperialist circles cease to threaten the peoples of Nicaragua, Cuba, Grenada and the other Central American and Caribbean countries and to intervene in their internal affairs.

The ministers agreed that a lasting and just solution for the present critical situation of the Salvadoran people can be found only through negotiations. They took a stand on peaceful settlement of the problems of the region by negotiations and expressed solidarity with the patriotic, democratic and anti-imperialist forces and movements in Latin America. The Hungarian side assured its full support for the constructive peace moves of the Nicaraguan Government aimed at easing tension in Central America, building trust and normalzing the situation. The foreign ministers highly appreciated and supported the recent similar proposals of the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela. They condemned the economic sanctions and discrimination, trade blockade, political and military pressure that are heightening tension and condemned the aggressions of former Somozist guardsmen and other mercenaries that start from the soil of Honduras and are mastermined by extreme imperialist circles.

The foreign ministers highly appreciated the positive role of the socialist and nonaligned countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid. The Hungarian foreign minister hailed the fact that the extraordinary foreign ministerial conference of the coordinational office of the nonaligned countries will be held in Managua and wished it success in its work. The negotiating parties praised the signifidance and role of the United Nations in settling international problems and stressed the necessity of compliance with the sipulations of the UN Charter in internatonal life. Frigyes Puja expressed pleasure over Nicaragua's election as a member of the UN Security Council.

The Hungarian and Nicaraguan foreign ministers established that the relations of the two countries are developing well and expressed readiness to expand them. Frigyes Puja stressed that Miguel D'Escoto Brockman's visit is a new positive step towards the cooperation and friendship of the two countries.

The foreign ministers signed an agreement on the abolition of visas and exchanged the ratification documents of the Hungarian-Nicaraguan consular agreement.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. Miguel d'Escoto Brockman invited Frigyes Puja for an official friendship visit to Nicaragua and Frigyes Puja accepted the invitation with thanks.

LEADERSHIP, PRESS MARK ALBANIAN NATIONAL DAY

Losonczi Greets Alia

AU292113 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 Nov 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Greetings Message"]

[Text] Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic, has sent a greetings message to Ramiz Alia on his election as chairman of the Presidum of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Paper Marks Holiday

AU301235 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 28 Nov 82 p 2

[Unattributed, untitled article]

[Text] Today and tomorrow, the Albanian people will celebrate two significant anniversies.

The independence of Albania was proclaimed 70 years ago today. It was however, 38 years ago tomorrow that the people of Albania were truly able to assume control over the conduct of their own affairs. In World War II, the Soviet military blows struck at the Nazi German war machinery and the war of national liberation led by the Albanian communists evicted the fascist occupiers and the retainers serving them from the small Balkans country. At that time, promising prospects opened up to Albania, which has embarked on the path of building a socialist society. To overcome its extraordinary backwarndness, Albania relied on its natural allies, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. The assistance of the socialist community and the self-sacrificing work of the Albanian people have produced results worthy of respect in country-building. However, they would have been even more considerable -- and would have demanded less sacrifices from the population -- if the Albanian leadership had not arbitrarily withdrawn the country from the socialist countries' community some two decades ago.

Subsequently, a Maoist trend prevailed in Albania's domestic and foreign policy, which caused more than little harm in socialist construction. Admittedly, Tirana turned against Beijing a few years ago, but, unfortunately, this was not followed by a normalization of party and state relations with the socialist countries. In spite of the existing differences of views, our country is striving to develop relations with Albania that are mutually advantageous for the two countries.

On the anniversary of the liberation -- national holiday -- of Albania and the day of independence, it is in the spirit of these thoughts that we greet the Albanian people and wish them much success in their activity toward making their fatherland prosper.

Embassy Hosts Reception

AU292112 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Nov 82 p 20

[Untitled, unattributed report]

[Text] Jani Polena, charge d'affairs ad interim of the Budapest Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, held a reception at the embassy on the occasion of his country's national holiday on Friday. The reception was attended by Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Janos Vas, deputy minister of foreign trade, and several representatives of the political, economic and social spheres. Many heads and members of the Budapest diplomatic missions were also present.

PRESIDENT GREETS 'ARAFAT ON SOLIDARITY DAY

AU011843 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Nov 82 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Greetings Message"]

[Text] Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, has sent a greetings message to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people.

AIRLINE OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON HIJACKING ATTEMPT

AU011314 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Nov 82 p 9

[MTI report: "He Wanted To Hijack a Malev Plane in Warsaw"]

[Text] In the evening on Saturday, 27 November, an armed Pole attempted to hijack at Warsaw airport the Malev flight, No 121, that was on the Leningrad-Warsaw-Budapest route.

The Polish authorities thwarted the attempt. The assailant has surrendered. Malev's flight No 121 landed unharmed with its passengers and crew at Ferihegy Airport at 1145 hours Sunday morning.

Our newspaper's Warsaw correspondent has asked Lajos Zsigmond, head of the Hungarian airline enterprise's Polish office, for additional information on the attempt to hijack the Malev plane. Lajos Zsigmond stated that there were 42 passengers on landing in Warsaw -- all of them Hungarian citizens -- and the crew on board the plane when an armed Pole boarded it at 1750 hours on Saturday. He threatened Captain Imre Nagy and demanded that he and his hostages be flown to Tempelhof Airport in West Berlin.

[Question] Had embarkation been completed by that time?

[Answer] No, it had not even started. The airport control personnel had noticed that something was wrong with the plane that landed from Leningrad and, therefore, it delayed the embarkation of the Warsaw passengers. I was present myself when they began to negotiate, via radio, with the hijacker. In the meantime, two crew members left the plane, because the luggage compartment, which was left open, had to be closed. They reported the true nature of the situation inside the plane and the cockpit. In the course of the negotiations, we first requested the release of women and children. The hijacker at first refused, then -- to the surprise of us all -- suddenly released all male passengers on board, but retained women and children. We were very anxious about the lives of the women, children and crew kept as hostages, but at 2235 hours the Polish security organs went into action and the gangster, who kept back co-pilot Tamas Antalik as his personal hostage at the end, threw away his weapon and surrendered. With 85 passengers on board, the Malev plane set off to return to Budapest at 1048 hours on Sunday.

[Question] How did the passengers endure their several hours of tribulations?

[Answer] With the exception of one or two passengers feeling unwell because of the excitement, nobody came to any harm at all. All of them spent the night at hotels in Warsaw. In conclusion, I would like to thank Captain Imre Nagy and co-pilot Tamas Antalik for their steadfastness and for the exemplary behavior of the air stewards in this difficult situation.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING HELD 1 DECEMBER

LD011308 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Budapest, December 1 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee held a meeting Wednesday.

On the proposal of the Political Committee, a report on the guidelines of the 1983 national economic plan and state budget was discussed.

COAL MINING OFFICIAL ADMITS, EXPLAINS SHORTFALLS

AU301254 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Nov 82 p 4

["K.J." article: "We Have Inquired: Will Coal Supplies Improve"?]

[Summary] "Coal supplies were faltering in several places throughout the country in recent weeks. Even when there was coal at the depots, the fuel trade could not satisfy the buyers' assortment requirements. What is the reason for the sporadic shortage and what can coal mining do to improve the situation? This was what we asked Sandor Gyory, chairman of the Council of Coal Mining Directors.

"Basically, the reason for the shortage is that, while coal output is lagging behind the planned quantity, the population requires more coal than was estimated at the beginning of the year. The mining industry worked under very difficult conditions this year. The plan for the people's economy prescribed the production of 26 million tons of coal. According to the original targets of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, we were supposed to attain that rate only by 1985 by gradually increasing production. However, the accomplishment of energy conservation objectives as soon as possible accelerated the increase of production by 1982. Since natural and geological conditions have become unexpectedly much more difficult during the year, the mining industry could not fulfill this task, which requires great efforts to begin with." Consequently, coal production has fallen behind plan. This has made its effect also felt in supplies to the population.

At the moment, the shortfall amounts to 60,000 tons, but coal mining will make it good by the end of the year. "To that end, we have worked out an action program, the implementation of which was discussed in recent days by the Council of Coal Mining Directors. Among other things, we have reviewed measures that are absolutely necessary to improve supplies." The miners are making great efforts; For instance, Saturday and Sunday shifts have been working from the beginning of September and in addition, briquette factories have undertaken a considerably amount of extra work. "We also intend to help satisfy the requirements of the population by increasing coal imports from Poland."

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL DIES -- Jozsef Varga, head of the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, has died in tragic circumstances, aged 49. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 30 Nov 82 LD]

WALESA DELIVERS PRAYER AT JASNA GORA MONASTERY

LD011652 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Lech Walesa and his wife arrived at Jasna Gora in the company of a dozen or so people freed from internment. At 1830 hours in the Chapel of the Miraculous Image, Father Han Henryk Jankowski, parish priest of St Brigid's Parish in Gdansk, celebrated holy Mass. The homily was delivered by Father Jozef Platek, leader of the Paulines, who, citing the example of St Maksymilian Kolbe, the patron saint of our difficult times, [words indistinct] the Jasna Gora queen of Poland. Before the offertory, Lech Walesa read the following act of putting trust in Our Lady:

Our Lady, I come to you once again, before your miraculous image, and I want to say what my heart feels. I trust in you and entrust myself entirely to you. I repeat what the holy father John Paul II said: I am a man of trust [zawierzenie]. Today I once again give into your hands my heart, thoughts, deeds, the city of Gdansk and the whole of my homeland. I place at your feet, Mary, as a votive offering, a medal symbolizing a bleeding heart. Mother, take it in your hands and heal that heart.

Mother, I offer you not just myself, but also all that our homeland is living with today -- all its sorrows, experiences and sufferings as well as its great hopes for a better tomorrow. I entrust to your special maternal care my brothers who are imprisoned, interned or in need of help. Guide them, Mother, so as to enable us to cope with our tasks, to draw conclusions from the experiences of the past, and to be able to implement the great hopes born out of the attitude of Solidarity of the Polish August of 1980. I implore you, Queen of Poland, take into your care our homeland. Transform it more and more into a home of reconciled people, a home of people of God, that justice and peace should be victorious in it, as well as love, solidarity, freedom and mutual understanding.

Finally I beg you, Mother, guide me, make me a tool in your hands, serving the homeland, the church and the neighbor. Turn your merciful eyes in particular to the children of the nation dedicated to you. Take care of them; strengthen our will and hearts in peaceful endeavors for the just rights of our homeland and the church in Poland.

After these words, Lech Walesa presented Father (Konstancjusz Kunc), the Jasna Gora prior, a bronze medal depicting an open and bleeding heart, with the inscription on the reverse side: "Poland 1982". After early Advent Mass this morning, the guests left the Jasna Gora monastery.

FRENCH DAILY ON IMPLICATIONS OF WALESA RELEASE

PM011155 Paris LE MATIN in French 26 Nov 82 p 16

[Alexander Bedes dispatch: "Poland: "Lifting of Martial Law Seems Certain"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The debate on Walesa's release and on his future role has begun in the clandestine movement. The first document circulating in Warsaw produced by the most "radical" groups show veiled criticism of the former Solidarity chairman and especially of the church. For instance a document produced by the social resistance [as published] committee [KOR], dated 15 November, states that "the curch has played into the government's hands by contributing to clandestine Solidarity's political elimination," but it immediately specifies that the "judgement to be passed on Primate Glemp's political initiatives is complex" because "the church is trying to create a new legal basis which would make it possible to pursue various activities in the service of society" and to encourage "legal opposition activities."

Nonetheless the KOR states that the clandestine movement will keep its place because "it was, in any case, under its political pressure that the government was forced to negotiate with the church, and in the future the clandestine movement is the only factor that will be able to force the government to make concessions."

The government, the clandestine movement members also explain, "made every effort to win back its credibility in society before 10 November, using the Catholic Church for that purpose. But in seeking that support it is also recognizing that it is not in a position to control the situation without the aid of that moral authority."

The clandestine weekly WOLA, which is close to the same circles, considered Walesa's future on 12 November. "Walesa is the symbol of our struggle," the newspaper writes, "and the junta recognized from the start that his internment was posing problems. Attempts were made to release him in exchange for his joining the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. He refused. Then there was a great deal of talk about Christian trade unions led by Walesa. Was that more than a rumor...? None of us is indifferent to what Walesa does after his release. Will he retire from the political stage? His comrades who are still interned or in prison, those who trusted him and Solidarity -- those people are entitled to expect that Lech will not desert them.... Walesa can join our struggle (if only in a symbolic way) or he can weaken the social protest movement. He can also try something different -- for instance, creating a new political value in the Polish situation in 1982 in agreement with the Episcopate. That third course will certainly be the most difficult, exposing Walesa to the accusation of 'betrayal.' But do we have the right to place the whole burden of choice on Walesa's shoulders?"

DAILY QUESTIONS SOLIDARITY'S NO-PROTEST PLEDGE

AU011254 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Nov 82 p 5

[Bis commentary: "They Have Spoken Up...."]

[Text] This time things have not taken such a long time. The failure of the extensive strikes and demonstrations planned for 10 November has induced the antisocialist underground and its foreign employers to carry out the necessary regrouping and analyses. It is true that failure has been admitted, but it is the authorities who have been made responsible for it....

They have spoken up, while hatching new plans. As is usual in such cases, no one will ever be able to find out whether a leaflet has been produced in the country or whether one was dictated by a foreign broadcast. The fact is that for the past 2 days Radio Free Europe and other such free stations have been making noise about the various decisions made by the "Polish underground leaders." (Do such leaders exist at all?) These leaders are supposed to have decided to cancel protest actions planned for December.

Have they capitulated? Have they laid down they arms? Do they admit the fiasco of their antinational actions? Let us not be naive. The gentlemen from the underground and subversion have though up something new: a demonstration...instead of protests. Of course, it is to be a "peaceful" demonstration. To wit, they have appealed for honoring the anniversary of December 1981 and the miners who died in the Wujek mine. Let us recall that exactly a year ago the leaders of former Solidarity appealed for street demonstrations on 17 December 1981 and wanted the people to take to the streets. They failed, and we know why. What are their expectations now?

INTERNED KATOWICE WORKERS, STUDENTS TO BE FREED

LD011856 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] A meeting has been held in Katowice between the Presidium of the voivodship committee of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and the heads of the voivodship command of the Citizens Militia [MO]. The committee presented to voivodship commander Maj Gen Jerzy Gruba a postulate that all internees in Katowice Voivodship who are workers and students be freed. The commander of the voivodship MO, bearing in mind the progressive stabilization of the political situation, acceded to the proposal.

THEATER, RADIO, TV ASSOCIATION DISSOLVED

LD012108 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 1 Dec -- The president of the city of Warsaw, on the motion of the minister of culture and art, dissolved today the association of Polish theatre, entertainment, film, radio and television actors (ZASP) on the basis of article 16 point 4 of the law on associations. Substantiating the decision, the Culture and Art Ministry's press spokesman Andrzej Inger told the Polish press agency PAP:

"The theatre life was not disturbed by martial law. It was running freely, although some plays on the reportoire and productions were actually an abuse of those freedoms.

"Following the proclamation of martial law, a part of the theatre community organized a politically motivated boycott of radio and television.

"The state organs were waiting with understanding and patience for the self-elimination of those socially harmful actions which were disapproved by the majority of society. It turned out, however, that we have to do here not so much with a spontaneous psychological reaction of people experiencing particular perplexities and doubts as with a well organized action by the smaller part of the theatre community exerting an inadmissible and totally immoral pressure on the remaining part.

"Willing to handle the question of boycott in the spirit of agreement and in keeping with the superior social reasons, a meeting between the theatre community and Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Minister Kazimierz Zygulski and other representatives of the authorities was organized. It seemed that a sincere exchange of views would lead the ZASP authorities to take an unequivocal stand against the boycott. Those expectations appeared to be illusive.

"The boycott question is not the matter of holding negotiations, for example with television, on the principles of cooperation with the actor but it is a political and moral issue.

"Hedging by the theatres from radio and TV aims against national culture, hampers its dissemination, limits the possibility to participate in the cultural life for millions of people.

"It is therefore an anti-social action since no views or political vacillations relieve the citizens from performing their profession and its social service.

"The Ministry of Culture and Art voices conviction that this drastic but necessary step will sober the politicos operating in the actors' community, remove the swollen conflicts and open the way for speech formation of a new organization whose authorities will follow the noble ideals which have guided the Polish actors for generations, "said the spokesman.

LUBLIN CITIZENS' MILITIA ARREST EX-KPN MEMBER

LD012130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Security service officers of the Lublin Voivodship Citizens' Militia headquarters have detained 23-year-old Andrzej Olszewski, a 3d-year veterinary student at the Lublin agricultural academy. He was an active member of the Confederation for Independent Poland [KPN], and after the declaration of martial law, he undertook the leadership of an illegal antistate organization acting in Lublin, the Polish resistance movement [Polski ruch oporu], the aim of which was armed struggle and other forms of terrorism.

PAP REPORTS NEW TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP 'MODEST'

LD012054 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 1 Dec -- Nearly two months after enactment of the trade union law, founding committees are active in almost every third work place across the country. But trade union membership is still modest, especially in large factories and works, and the new organisations are aware than only concrete results of their efforts will swell the membership ranks.

At the Lenin steel complex, the country's largest employer, there are 17 divisional and plant initiating groups. The existing trade union organisation has nearly 1,200 members, largely long serving older workers. The number of young people in the trade union movement is still small.

The voivodship court in Tarnow has recently registered the independent, self-governed trade union of workers of the F. Dzierzynski nitrogen works. 26 trade unions have been registered by the Koszalin Voivodship Court. Most of the unions operate in the voivodship's agricultural and municipal economy enterprises and 6 teachers' unions have been registered so far.

The number of trade union initiating and founding committees has recently increased in Rzeszow Voivodship. 550 Rzeszow railwaymen or 18 percent of the rail personnel belong to a new trade union, and the Lancut screw factory has 250 trade union members or 13 percent of the workforce. In the Rzeszow Voivodship's 904 factories and institutions where trade unions can be formed founding committees have been established in 600 work places.

Interest in the new trade unions is increasing in the Bydgoszcz Voivodship. About 320 initiating groups are already active and founding committees have 11,000 members. The Slupsk Voivodship's first trade union, that of workers of Slupsk furniture factory, has more than 200 members or about 11 per cent of the factory staff.

FRENCH DAILY: 'HARDLINERS' ATTACK JARUZELSKI

PM011045 Paris LE FIGARO in French 29 Nov 82 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Toward a Presidential Regime?"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The decision to lift martial law has just been made easier by the stance adopted by the clandestine Solidarity Provisional National Commission which, recognizing that "a new political situation has been created in the country" following the agreement on the pope's visit and Mr Walesa's release, has canceled its strike call for 13 December.

It is true that after the failure of the 10 November strike call the clandestine Solidarity leadership, which also recalls its fidelity to Mr Walesa, scarely had the means of taking action.

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] is calling for martial law to be lifted "as quickly as possible," but also for the release of all internees, "the start of work on the amnesty" and the reactivation of various associations. As regards the amnesty it is true, as ZYCIE WARSZAWY specifies in a commentary, "that it would be an amnesty for some people arrested under the terms of the martial law decree." Thus it would merely be the start of an amnesty process which would be far from general. That does not prevent the same newspaper from adding lyrically: "At all events, we are now psychologically entering a new stage, that of awaiting the end of martial law."

To the Rescue

It is remarkable that this initiative, which is, moreover, purely formal since those requests had also been made by the church for a long time, has been taken by the PRON and not by the party. On the one hand the aim is to improve the PRON's position, but on the other hand the situation within the top party bodies is still delicate for General Jaruzelski, who is encountering strong opposition there. Last Tuesday [23 November] there was a very long (apparently more than 12 hours) and very turbulent Politburo meeting which ended with the publication of a mild communique only a few lines long. The general's position was apparently strongly attacked once again before that body by the "hardliners." Moreover, in Warsaw Wednesday he called the regional first secretaries to the rescue -- as usual in this type of circumstance.

Indeed, very strong opposition to the lifting of martial law was apparently expressed in the Politburo; above all, several of its members apparently vehemently insisted that the lifting of martial law be reflected in a complete and immediate restoration of the party's leadership role. The "Bragski affair" (sparked off by a letter sent by the leader of the "hardliners" and chairman of the realities clubs condemning the present leadership's attitude) apparently also prompted stormy discussions.

Revelations

The essential thing in the short term is that General Jaruzelski and his moderate friends were capable of overcoming this decisive obstacle somehow or another. That paved the way for the PRON's appeal and the end of martial law.

In addition Mr Ciosek, minister for trade union affairs, gave some interesting details to a group of Western correspondents. The Sejm will pronounce on the lifting of martial law on 13 December, but it is not yet certain that that decision will be implemented immediately. As for the Military Council for National Salvation, "it might very probably suspend its activity at the same time." The minister did not want to give details on the nature of the new powers attributed to the government in exchange, but he added that "some martial law rights will remain in use for a transitional period." As regards the release of internees, Mr Ciosek was less optimistic than the PRON, since he merely said: "It seems that starting from the end of martial law the government's consistent line of action aimed at reducing the number of internees will be even clearer."

The minister did not conceal the fact that the new trade union cells were not meeting with very much success among the workers. However, he noted that that did not disturb the government in the least, that it had expected it and though that participation by 20 to 30 percent of workers in the trade unions, as in many countries, is, after all, enough. As for Mr Walesa, he can have access to new trade union functions but must begin his activity at the grassroots level in the enterprises or await the creation of national branch structures in 1984.

Mr Ciosek also made valuable revelations on the plan to reform the Constitution which is now being studied and which might be adopted at the end of December or early next year.

The aim, he said, is "to stregthen executive power in Poland, and thus "a presidential republic" would be created; the president, who would, of course, initially be General Jaruzelski, would have major powers. According to the minister he would combine his job as president with that of first secretary of the party, which he would thus continue to control (the discussion in the Politburo was particularly heated on that point), but he would abandon that of prime minister.

However, he would have a cabinet under his orders with the job of implementing his policy, as in France. It would essentially be a government of technicians, very much open to prominent people who are not party members (notably Catholics) and whose prime minister would not be a member of the party's Politburo, contrary to the custom followed hitherto.

PZPR'S MESSNER DISCUSSES SOCIOPOLITICAL AFFAIRS

LD302306 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 30 Nov -- November 30 was the second day of the visit of 70 foreign journalists accredited in Poland in Katowice Voivodship. On this day, they met representatives of the party and administrative authorities of the voivodship at the voivodship office. Member of the Political Bureau of the CC, First Secretary of the PUWP Committee in Katowice and Chairman of the Voivodship People's Council in Katowice Professor Zbigniew Messner and Katowice voivoda [words indistinct] took part in the meeting.

The journalists were acquainted with statistical data on Katowice Voivodship, its population, industry, science, culture and education. Next, the floor was taken by Professor Zbigniew Messner who gave an outline of questions of Katowice Voivodship's development in the postwar period, stressing especially the expansion of industry, the construction of apartments, schools, hospitals and nurseries.

In response to the newsmen's questions, the hosts of the meeting presented the activity of the Voivodship Defense Committee (WKO) and of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Katowice. They said that the WKO has been working on a wide range of issues not strictly connected with defenses. In the first period of martial law, the WKO dealt with problems caused by public disturbances and events in the Wujek hard coal mine, in the Piast and Ziemowit coal mines in Tychy and in the Katowice steel works. Since peace set in in the voivodship, the WKO has been working chiefly on how to meet welfare needs of the voivodship's population and consolidate discipline and public order there.

The hosts stressed good cooperation with the local bishop's curia and its ordinary Bishop Herbert Bednorz. He met many a time with Voivoda Paszkowski, adopting the stand full of common sense, great realism and showing the striving to maintain peace during the talks.

In characterizing the Katowice PUWP Voivodship organization, Zbigniew Messner presented its numerical membership and the main problems of its operation. In August 1980, the organization numbered about 400,000 members (?and) candidates. Some 100,000 quit it by December 1981 and even in the first months of 1982. This was due to many causes, the most important of which is that in the earlier period not always people committed to ideals were admitted to the PUWP. Many of them did not [word indistinct] the psychological test and yielded to influence and propaganda and to the conditions that existed in Poland from August to December. The admittance of new candidates to the party is now growing slowly. This year, between 800 and 900 of them were admitted to the party organizations throughout the voivodship, with the criteria of admittance being considerably stepped up.

Answering questions from newsmen, the hosts spoke of the supplies for the population and the activities of the mining deliveries enterprise, currently running 87 shops, which have so far been supplied with goods worth 55 billion zlotys, that is the value of money earned by miners during their work on work-free Saturdays.

The lifting of martial law is not going [words indistinct] changes in the organization of work in enterprises, [word indistinct] militarized (?coal) mines. He who thinks that the rise [word indistinct] hard coal yield [word indistinct] the miners work under pressure from the army is mistaken. People in Silesia have always [word indistinct] order and discipline. That is just the way they are. Martial law only strengthened order and discipline of work and contributed to a drop in labour turnover.

In reply to questions on new trade unions, the hosts said normal life in factories is hard to imagine without them. Besides, the existence of self-governed trade unions independent of the administration stems from the Gdansk agreements. After martial law was proclaimed, social construction councils were formed in many enterprises, and so were factory welfare commissions, which according to many employees - are operating well. Hence, some think trade unions are not necessary.

The process of registration of new trade unions is proceeding slowly. The number of founding groups operating in the voivodship of Katowice, which has nearly 4,000 industrial plants, [word indistinct] half of which have submitted their documents for registration at the voivodship court.

Working people themselves have to take the decision on setting up trade unions (?and) the authorities and party organizations are not exerting any pressure.

The answer to the question on whether the pope will be free to visit Piekary Slaskie, was that the decision is not up to voivodship authorities, as it depends on the programme of the papal visit which is fixed at the central [word indistinct]. In case such an arrangement is made there, the pope will surely be free to go to Piekary Slakie.

TRYBUNA LUDU: SOCIOPOLITICAL LIFE IMPROVING

AU011651 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Nov 82 p 1

[Piotr Rzadcz article: "Time Is Working for the Nation"]

[Text] It all happened so recently, not even a year has gone by. We had empty shops and inflation and thousands of provocative leaflets and slogans on walls. There was the daily misery of standing in long lines to do one's shopping and more and more distributing news about strikes and street demonstrations. The alerming forecasts of the threat that winter could pose in the middle of this general chaos were not unjustified. And the threat of civil war was becoming more and more real. Many people could stand this psychological tension no longer. A feeling of personal threat began to grow.

In the face of this situation, martial law was declared. It was declared in order to save the nation. More than a small cross section of the community greeted it with a sigh of relief, which was either displayed or kept hidden. Others regarded it as an end to democracy in Poland, for how can one form democracy with the aid of military decrees? Whoever appraised the dramatic decision of the Military Council for National Salvation this way had a superficial and false understanding of it because the first official communiques already said that martial law was limited in time and purpose.

The purpose was to halt the breakup of the state and the national economy, oppose the growing political turmoil, paralyze the anti-Polish opposition, introduce basic order and calm down emotions and create the right conditions for carrying out the reforms envisaged by the party's ninth extraordinary congress. The purpose was to facilitate the real rebirth process of the country, which the workers had demanded in August 1980 to begin with.

During the past 11 months, the political and state authorities have been acting under the most difficult conditions. Nevertheless, they have been waging steadfast battle against the political opposition and have tried at the same time to form the right conditions for lasting national accord.

The regors of martial law were eased in almost every one of those months. As stabilization progressed, the danger diminished. This was not the result of the weakness of the authorities or of the ceaseless pressure from within, but from the realization that more and more people were beginning to notice that the country's difficult problems were being systematically tackled.

The breakup of the economy was halted and we noted the first signs that production was growing. We have supplied the population with basic food articles as far as it is possible today. The government's legislative initiatives, and especially the Sejm's intensive work have formed a real framework for the transformations demanded by society, for the profound reform of particular sectors of our lives.

Let us recall the following: economic reform, the law on self-management bodies, on trade unions, on self-management by institutions of higher education, on private farming. Then there was the setting up of the Constitutional Tribunal and the State Tribunal, the Socioeconomic Council by representatives of the allied political parties, Catholic and Christian groups and nonparty people in the work of the authorities at all levels was increased, and numerous advisory and opinion-making bodies were created in many voivodships.

The term "consultation" is ceasing to be an empty word. The authorities want to gain social approval for their decisions, showing by means of these decisions that they serve the community. Discussions have taken place during the months gone by on the following: The future of the trade union movement, the draft 3-year plan, new solutions for the wage system, a bill on people's councils and local self-management bodies, and a law on workers' pensions. Remember -- all this during just 11 months.

The fact has become more and more evident and convincing that it is not necessary to demonstrate or strike in order to present one's view and demand solutions to the urgent needs of individual professional circles or social groups.

In May, August and above all in November, the myth that most of society would heed the calls of the opposition was destroyed. And this cannot be attributed to the regulations of martial law. The instigative trends and destructive slogans no longer enjoy wide support since most of society wants our lives to become normal. Thus, the view is confirmed that the attitudes of most citizens, even of those who criticized the authorities the most, were dominated by emotions that had been artificially aroused by the opponents, and not be some permanent antisocialist conviction. The opposition's social base is diminishing, even drastically so. Only declared opponents to socialism, people blind with hatred and politically immature people remain in it.

The attitude of most of the community as shown by daily work under very difficult conditions, still does not mean that new creative initiatives are being taken everywhere and every day and that a universal effort at improving production is being made. We come across signs of passiveness and indifference, and of egoism displayed by entire workplaces or just by groups, that seriously prolong the length of time needed to overcome the crisis. One can also observe people who are constantly doubtful, who have to be convinced by deeds and words.

Still, every positive fact in our lives, every step forward in overcoming the various shortcomings, every consistent action to put the administration in order and every socially just solution increases the number of citizens who want to be involved and who are not indifferent.

That is the explanation one can give for the emergence of workers' self-management bodies and groups initiating the new trade unions, and especially for the development of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, whose ranks are being joined by new activists.

The announcement of an end to martial law which was asked for in an appeal to the Sejm by the founding committee of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth creates a new, optimistic social situation which must arouse new, justified hopes.

Hopes that life will become fully normal, that the decisions of the party's ninth congress are implemented more quickly and that optimism may increase among the community. [sentence as published] A year ago, national salvation was the basic problem. Today, evidence of Poland's rebirth is making itself felt more and more. And maybe the time is not too far away when we can talk about the country's development and about an improvement of our standard of living.

Time is beginning to work for the nation.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON WAGE REFORM POLICY

PM010959 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 27 Oct 82 p 4

[Interview with Janusz Pawlowski, director of the department of wages for the production sector of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, by Ewa Ostrowska of DZIENNIK BALTYCKI -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Director, as of January next year a new wage reform is to come into force. Will we be able to say then that it is worth his while for a Pole to work in Poland?

[Answer] We would all like to work in profitable enterprises and collect good earnings. But this cannot be done overnight in just one go, and especially not through the wages reform act. In January next year it is only the legal basis that is being introduced, together with those suggested solutions whose implementation in enterprises will be feasible and that in our opinion will enhance the motivational function of wages.

[Question] You are the coauthor of the general premises of the wage reform, published in the pamphlet "How Much? To Whom? For What?" That document has been provoking many contradictory opinions....

[Answer] The wage system that would satisfy everyone does not exist. Wages are perceived in relation to different interests: social, group, particular ones, and also in relation to one's own pocket. We intended to provoke precisely those controversial opinions. After all, the pattern of the wage system is to emerge on the basis of wide-ranging discussion.

[Question] What do you consider to be the ministerial project's best cards in the game whose stakes are better wages for better work?

[Answer] Let me start with the questions and problems that we attempted to answer in formulating our proposals. And so, on the one hand there were the suggestions, put forward by the workforces, to pay for the work and its results. Under reform conditions, this may mean considerable pay differentials between employees of particular enterprises, sectors and even branches of our economy.

On the other hand, there were the demands for the egalitarian distribution of wages, that constitute a fairly common phenomenon, and one of growing intensity, in the conditions of the crisis. And again: Is it possible to wipe out, as if from a classroom blackboard, all that the valid regulations concerning remuneration say about wage benefits and additional wage allowances and that has been already programmed into the nation's social awareness as a historical achievement? In the last 2 years in particular wages were raised and the entitlement to benefits and allowances was extended as a result of pressure; this altered the decisions of the collective labor agreement, that in turn weakened the motivational force of work and served to precipitate the inflationary symptoms.

And so we have reached a conclusion: the cornerstone of the wage reform is the resolution stating that wages -- which reflect the employee's qualifications and constitute, as it were, a price for the value represented by the employee -- cannot constitute the basis for calculating any type of extras. This basic premise allowed us to eliminate and separate the area of wages, where we want to apply the principle of marked preference for remuneration according to employees' individual labor results, from the area of allowances and benefits, where we will apply the principle of egalitarianism. Given such a system, in my opinion, the mechanism of "work more, earn more" can begin to function.

[Question] It is precisely this division that provokes considerable controversy. I am not talking about the details, of which there are many, but about matters of such a fundamental nature as, for example, those that have been formulated during the last two ministerial consultations with the participation of the directors of employment departments and intraenterprise social service departments. This is what they had been saying: Good work, and consequently productivity, and consequently profit, and consequently pay, are today to a large degree dependent on factors outside the enterprise's control, such as raw materials. All would want to have them, and only few do have them. Only those few, therefore, will earn good wages. This is going to cause conflicts and further perturbation in the labor market.

[Answer] We may indeed encounter the phenomenon of the search for well-paid work in prospering enterprises. But is that any reason to sound the alarm?

[Question] There is also the other side of the coin. It is the minimum wage, determined centrally by the Council of Ministers, that is to constitute the basis for calculating wage allowances and benefits. These have so far been calculated according to individual wages, characterized by large differentials. The principles of granting benefits and extra allowances are to be made uniform too. Therefore the equality you have been talking about will for many mean that they will be less well off as regards benefits and extra allowances.

[Answer] Yes, but instead they will be getting more for their work and its results, and this will continue to increase in the future. I will illustrate this viewpoint with selected concrete cases. Take the extra allownaces based on length of service. I do not see any social justification for introducing differentials within this allowance for people who have all been working the same number of years in People's Poland merely because their qualifications differ.

After all, qualifications are an altogether separate matter. They decide the quantity and the quality of our work. And we do want to offer better pay for the work. Take the special anniversary awards. Suppose I was appointed a director a month ago. It is in this position that I am now celebrating my 30 years of employment. Is it right to calculate the award on the basis of my current earnings? It would be more just to work it out as an average calculated over the 30 years, but this is technically impossible.

Hence the proposed awards for a given number of years of service, representing the ten-fold product of the minimum pay. Take the allowances for working the second and third shift. I ask you: Is this remuneration for the work? I do not think so; the work is the same, the only common denominator is the time of day in which that work is done, and it is on the basis of this common denominator that we should begin to determine the amount of the extra allowances, these being identical for all who are at work at the same time.

[Question] What remains is the highly controversial matter of entitlements in kind [deputaty] and service cards [presumably entitling holders to extra benefits]. Here the proposed solutions are quite radical: While acknowledging the status quo, they eliminate all chances for developing these forms of remuneration in the future.

[Answer] Yes. We are indeed proposing a total freeze on this type of remuneration and, instead, its inclusion in the remuneration for the work. This virtually surgical cut stems also from the essence of our general concept which -- let us reiterate -- proposes that we will all stand equal with regard to those benefits to which there is a universal entitlement. And thus there is nothing standing in the way of incorporating the pecuniary means of honoring particular professional groups, expressed today through their entitlements in kind and service cards, into their basic wages in the future. This is, in fact, what the whole thing is about.

[Question] Can we then say that the whole area of remuneration for work, including basic pay, function allowances and bonuses, can be the subject of discussion and negotiation between the trade unions and the employers, between workers' self-management and the management of the enterprise? And, on the other side, is the whole area of extra allowances and benefits excluded from such negotiation?

[Answer] Not exactly, as such subjects as the allowances for labor conditions, shift allowances, night differentials and extra pay for overtime work could be subject to negotiation.

[Question] How much is the wage reform going to cost?

[Answer] I often meet with this question. Here is my answer: At the moment it is not the money that is at stake. We do not need it. The thing is to regroup the resources. Every change in the wage system, however, is associated in peoples' minds with higher pay. Our proposed solutions allow an increase of between 5 and 10 percent.

[Question] In that case, do you not find you are being asked why we should be made to swallow that particular frog at all?

[Answer] So that we can clear the ground for the economically and socially sound principle of offering better payment for better work and creating favorable conditions for the growth of people's motivation to achieve the increasingly better results of their work.

[Question] How would you sum up our conversation?

[Answer] If we want to make the system of remuneration into the flywheel of the economy, there is no alternative to that of keeping the minimum wage at the level the economy can afford and, on the basis of that threshold, introducing wide differentials in payment for the actual work done.

For if we continue to divide the results of our work according to the maxim stating that we all have the same stomach capacity, and accordingly permit an excessive leveling of wages, then even those people who at present constitute the driving force of the economy will cease to work well.

RAKOWSKI ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

AU301812 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27/28 Nov 82 p 6

[Ryszard Zatorski report: "Talks on the Affairs of the Country"]

[Text] On 26 November, Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski visited the sub-Carpathian region. During meetings in Krosno and Jaslo with political and economic party aktivs, representatives of the work force, social organizations, self-management bodies and the newly formed trade unions he replied to questions concerning the country's most important issues.

The questions were, in M. Rakowski's view, a reflection of the current state of social awareness, hence their thematic diversity. Speaking on the manner in which the authorities have fulfilled their duties, he drew attention to the party's leading role in our society, to the rebuilding of its activities and people's trust in it as a permanent factor that has been established with the aid of political and organizational activities and the elimination of the habit of issuing commands.

While reminding us of the reasons behind the outbursts of the workers in August 1980, which were later on consciously taken advantage of by opponents of socialism such as the Workers Self-Defense Committee and other opponents, he stated that the conviction concerning the workers' and trade-union nature of "Solidarity" was for a long time a belief on which the government based its activities, thus reaffirming its own good will.

It has also been martial law that has enabled us to avoid permanent damage to the national consciousness, introduced as it was to defend Poland's most vital affairs, M. Rakowski stressed. The authorities are not interested in acquiring authority through repression but rather in the struggle against the political opponent by means of political arguments. The behavior that some interpret as a lack of resoluteness and excessive leniency is a product of realism and of long-term planning for the future on the basis of accord and mutual tolerance. The vice premier mentioned this in connection to the possibility of lifting martial law and the proclamation of a temporary national council for the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, that was responsible for suggesting this.

The matter of lifting martial law, which will be presented for discussion to the Sejm, is the result of the stabilization of the prevailing mood and the progressive return to discipline with regard to the fulfillment of professional duties by a considerable majority of our society, the vice premier said. It is necessary to maintain this peace in order to overcome the crisis. On the other hand, the guarantee against a repetition of the situation as it was prior to December 1981 is instilled in every citizen's consciousness, considering our country's priority goals and in the conviction that the strengthening of social peace is a dire necessity.

He also added that the implementation of the economic reform is a step toward rationalization of economic life in the country. It is for this reason that control mechanisms will be improved in the country by perfecting taxation policy and protecting the private manufacturing industry, trade or Polish emigre companies from liquidation.

Broaching the youth issue, Comrade Rakowski stressed that we are a young society. By taking advantage of all the improved chances for a better start in life, young people, who are the nation's driving force, should gear these opportunities toward building a new future, and in that way transfer more duties and responsibilities to themselves.

Vice Premier Rakowski also informed those present of the work on the territorial self-government bodies and national council draft bill. He then devoted much time to the problems of culture and education.

The vice premier was accompanied by voivodship authorities led by Henryk Wojtal, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee as well as Tadeusz Kruk, local voivoda, who presented a brief outline of the sociopolitical situation and the economic results of the Krosno Voivodship.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER DISCUSSES FOOD SITUATION

LD012058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] A press conference was held today in the office of the government press spokesman. At the press conference the minister of agriculture and food economy, Jerzy Wojtecki, presented his report on farming this year and dealt with the main trends and directions of actions which have been or will be undertaken in order to step up the output of agricultural products and food supplies.

After the conference our representative Henryk Podwojci asked Minister Jerzy Wojtecki for an interview.

[Begin recording] [Wojtecki] We are at the close of the year, therefore we are in the position to sum up the situation in agriculture: What we have attained and what we have failed to achieve, and, at the same time, to assess the prospects for next year such as, needless to say, knowing what will be the supplies of the means of production. What sort of year has this been for Polish farming?

[Podwojci] Well some people say that as regards grain, the year was very good.

[Wojtecki] Yes, you are right. We have gathered 21.2 million tons of cereals, that is 1.5 million tons more. But we have harvested 10 million tons less potatoes. Sugar beet seed was also much less than last year. The beet crop is on last year's level. The sugar industry is very pleased because the sugar content is greater, and therefore there will be more sugar. But as regards bulk feeds, it is 15 percent less. At the same time the supplies of feeds for agriculture from outside are this year lower than last year. The fodder situation is not too good. We are beginning to notice its effects. For the past few months the number of sows has been dropping, and in some part of the country, the farmers are getting rid of their cows.

[Podwojci] Urban dwellers want to know what will happen to the meat supplies?

[Wojtecki] I can say that the government is embarking on a number of projects to make sure that meat supplies in 1983 are maintained at their present level, though the structure of meat deliveries will not be what the consumer would wish. They would prefer more pork and less beef. It will be the other way around.

However, in order to arrest the decline in the animal population we have succeeded, as a result of imports, to offer to farmers, from 1 December, 40 kgs of fodder concentrates for the pigs they deliver. Also from 1 December farmers supplying milk to dairies will received 5 to 15 kgs of high quality feeds per 100 litres of sold milk. This should be an appreciable assistance to those farmers who have feed problems and it should make it easier for the animals to survive until the next harvest and thus arrest the decline of the animal population as well as to improve the procurement outlook for 1983. Though we must expect that the procurement of meat in 1983 will be considerable lower.

[Podwojci] Thus in this crisis situation we are undergoing, the situation in agriculture is not to good either? Are prospects as regards breeding shaping up well?

[Wojtecki] Unfortunately not, as it is fodder that is decisive. There is less fodder and thus the animal production will be smaller too.

[Podwojci] And what is being done, Mr Minister, to have enough of all other food products? I mean products of vegetable origin and goods produced from plants?

[Wojtecki] As we said at the press conference today, the suppliers of other goods in 1983 should be at the 1982 level and all those under rationing should meet the rations in full. There should be no problems.

We know that there has been a fantastic crop of apples and there is a problem in using all of them; therefore 300,000 to 350,000 tons of apples will have to be processed into alcohol by distilleries. But it is a good thing that this is being done otherwise they would be destroyed.

[Podwojci] Was it not possible to use up?

[Wojtecki] Unfortunately this was not possible, as our processing capacity is small and is not prepared for an excess of production. We have been buying 350,000 tons of apples per year. This year we bought over 1 million tons. What does this testify to?

[Podwojci] And as regards the prospects for the coming years? What are they? A lot is being said about agriculture having received a fair amount of equipment and supplies but the farmers still complain and say that should they fail to receive sufficient amounts of the basic means of production, those that determine production, there will not be more more food either.

[Wojtecki] The farmers are right. They have produced, with the enormous efforts of their hands, all that is on our tables. To be able to produce more tomorrow, they must receive more means of production. This is the number one issue. We want to achieve a more equitable distribution of the consumer goods produced by industry, that is, the quantity reaching the countryside should equal the number of inhabitants of rural areas.

[Podwojci] Thank you very much for the interview. [end recording]

PZPR OFFICIAL VIEWS CHANGES WITHIN PARTY

AU011528 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Nov 82 p 3

[Jan Kraszewski interview with Tomasz Szewc, first secretary of the PZPR City District Committee in Lodz-Polesie: "The Party's Accountability Campaign -- Looking Back" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The party's accountability campaign makes it necessary to sum up the results of the first half of the present term of party bodies, which is so extremely difficult. In your view, what is most important in this summing up?

[Answer] The most important thing is that the party is no longer what it was and that deep revaluations have taken place in the consciousness of party members. A new image for the party has been produced by the struggle against the external adversary and by the internal struggle against dogmatism, sectarianism, the extreme leftwing and other streams. The rejection of wishful thinking and the adoption of pragmatism in daily activities are what makes the new party different from the old.

[Question] Does this present a threat to the general and long-term aims and ideals that the communist party needs? Does this present a threat to the principle of socialist justice, for example?

[Answer] On the contrary, previously we were unable to apply the principles of socialism in the economy and social and political affairs. The idea of social justice was often a vague and abstract slogan. There was more inflated propaganda than specific actions.

[Question] People were more and more aware of a lack of social justice.....

[Answer] The present reforms, including the economic reform, are producing a new quality of economic relations in the process of work that can be most briefly summed up like this. "Like work like pay. This means that wages are just and not equal. Such a policy is bound in the long run to eliminate from our life all kinds of dodgers, who take advantage of man's unselfishness and make a living out of other people's honest work. Such dodging includes medical certificates for absenteeism, better vacations, various medical cures every year on a priority basis, dishonest access to rationed goods and so on.

[Question] Does this mean that the idea of equality should be abandoned?

[Answer] No. What we should do is to restore the original meaning to this idea.

[Question] This is correct and logical, except that workers are up in arms because there is little evidence in our country of the original idea of equality and because dodging is more rife than ever before.

[Answer] I know what workers think and say because I am in daily contact with them. They see that things are not equal when they look at the private sector, in which we have more and more bogus artisans and bogus services, and at the labor cooperatives. It is there that wages and incomes are too high in relation to work and are inadequately taxed in the bargain.

[Question] The best thing would be to liquidate this sector....

[Answer] This is not the issue. I am for all three sectors [socialized, private and cooperative], but their opportunities must be equal.

I can go even further: I am for breaking down state monopolies because in such a case we will have created the mechanisms that will protect us consumers from all kinds of waste, bad economic management and the low productivity of the monopolists, who push up prices by including in them the cost of their inefficiency. This protection could also be afforded by competitive imports, provided our foreign trade enjoys normal conditions....

[Question] Are we not talking too much about economics....

[Answer] It is impossible to separate economics from ideology because economic matters have a special place in the present situation. The future of socialism in Poland and the future of our people depend on how as a party we are able to cope with economic difficulties and provide the conditions for a worthy life for every citizen. We must at last trigger the opportunities for effective economic management through individualization effort and consumption. We can do this. Lenin said that a socially higher productivity would be ultimately decisive in the competition between the two opposing systems.

[Question] But people in general think that the economic reform is hobbling....

[Answer] I have to defend the valid principles of the reform as a temporary mechanism that must undergo changes. We need above all a motivational system of wages. We have introduced this system in our city district -- in the Lodex and Zeltech plants, for example -- based on the principle used in the Uniontext plant: pay for specific work.

[Question] Not so long ago plants were flooded with leaflets appealing for rebellion against the authorities and for restoring the conditions and balance of power before 13 December 1981. The underground is active....

[Answer] The underground was active in various ways a long time ago. Looking at this issue dialectically, we should say right away that the underground will be active in the future as well, except that new conditions are present today. Trade unions are being organized. Self-government bodies are reactiving themselves too slowly. High prices and the lack of many goods are making working people discontented. This is what provides certain opportunities for the opposition, but you can see that a majority of the workers class has not allowed itself to be taken in on this account.

What I want to say in this connection is that, as a party, we must adopt ourselves to this new situation, bearing in mind that political adversaries will be with us for a long time to come. The point is whether they will have reasons to spread their views. I gave you the answer to this in the first part of our interview: The economy will solve most problems.

[Question] But it is not bread alone that we live on....

[Answer] This poses the question; What kind of Poland? Comrade Jaruzelski has given the best answer: Neither the one before August nor the one before December. This accurate formula is not always respected. The old is unable to think and act in a new way, and the new believes that, having awakened, the old pretends that nothing has happened in Poland and is trying to run the world in its own sweet way....

[Question] One reason for the feeble militancy of many party organizations is the instruction on party activities under martial law. Many wise and active comrades take this simple view: Why stick out your head, criticize evil and fight only to get rapped God knows for what and by whom?

[Answer] We have not implemented this instruction in our Lodz-Polesie party organization for several months now. Past experience enjoins us to observe the statute adopted by the ninth party congress, whose resolutions define the party's functions. This means that all party members are able to participate in all aspects of party life. The restoration of democratic principles enables the party to fulfill its role in the state and society.

Martial law has not crushed political ethics and honesty in our city district. We have seen to it that no one has been victimized or crushed. My principle is that it is necessary to fight against views and for views, without destroying people. Our strength is not uniformity. Our strength is a variety of approaches to problems.

Uniformity is a denial of ideology.

LE FIGARO ON POLAND'S 'RELATIVE LIBERALIZATION'

PM011117 Paris LE FIGARO in French 25 Nov 82 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: A Very Relative 'Liberalization'"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Will the "liberalization" started by a series of positive decisions taken recently by the government soon prove to have been nothing but an illusion? Unfortunately several facts might support such an interpretation. First, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, one of the five leaders of the clandestine Solidarity Provisional National Commission, was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment by the Wroclaw court yesterday (the prosecutor had asked for 10 years). Mr Frasyniuk had announced that a guilty verdict on him would be a kind of violation of the August 1980 Gdansk agreements.

Meanwhile 40 research workers at the Swierk atomic institute near Warsaw have just been fired during an "administrative reorganization." Strangely enough all were Solidarity members and had stopped work for a while on 10 November.

In the capital the university's psychology faculty is still closed pending explanation of the reasons why no classes took place 10 November.

Finally, at the Mostostal factory in Rudnik, three factory lines and 31 workers [as published] were fired for stopping work for 30 minutes 10 November.

Thus it is no surprise that the foundation of support on which the government can rely is systematically shrinking. The last respected and esteemed figures are leaving the ship. For instance, Professor Lorenz has just created a stir by resigning as director of the national museum. He was a prominent figure in the resistance and had made it possible to save many works of art during the war.

It is true that a decision to lift martial law will probably be taken 13 December but -- while awaiting a reform of the Constitution making provision for the presidential system which is being increasingly discussed -- the government will be given exceptional powers which will mean that things will not actually change much. The military government itself will scarcely be weakened since thousands of "military operation groups" responsible for monitoring local administration have already been sent to almost all the parishes in the country in the past few days.

CZYREK CHAIRS PZPR INTERNATIONAL SESSION

LD292326 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Nov (PAP) -- On 29 November, under the chairmanship of Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, a party Central Committee International Commission session was held at which topical problems concerning the international situation, the struggle for maintaining world peace, for [word indistinct] Poland's active role in shaping peaceful relations in Europe and the world, were discussed.

Those taking part stressed that despite the massive buildup of mass-destruction weapons, the arms race imposed by the American administration, that is conducting a policy of confrontation, is producing increasingly dangerous types of nuclear and conventional weapons. U.S. policy is being guided by dangerous illusions, as if it were possible to violate the existing balance of forces between East and West and the infrastructure of peace [words indistinct] worked out with such difficulty after the war.

This enormously alarming development of the international situation is all the more dangerous in that reactionary centers in the West are utilizing the political and economic crisis in Poland as a pretext to aggravate international tension. The U.S.-inspired policy of pressure, the economic blackmail of "sanctions" and "restrictions" without legal rights, crude propaganda attacks on Poland is a clear manifestation of interference in the affairs of a sovereign state; it runs counter to the UN Charter and the Final Act of the European conference, all recognized norms of international coexistence, and it also hinders the efforts of Poland to overcome the present difficulties and emerge from the crisis. It also harms the cause of peace and international cooperation.

A resolute protest against these actions is being made by all patriotic forces of the Polish people, who see a close link between the security of Poland, the vitally important interests of our people and the interests of peace in Europe and throughout the world. The main factor in the struggle to save mankind from a new war and nuclear destruction is the consistent, peace-loving policy of the community of socialist states. The commission fully supported the position expressed on 22 November by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who said that the CPSU is against turning ideological quarrels into a confrontation between peoples and states. The PZPR, together with the CPSU and other fraternal parties, is guided by the unwavering conviction that the ideals of socialism and peace are inseparable.

The commission expressed the conviction that the positive experience of the seventies in the policy of detente cannot be in vain. The future belongs to a policy of detente, for this is required by the interests of all peoples. If enough will is shown, and common sense (?prevails in the West) then everything can be solved, even the most complex international problems, including the problem of the arms race.

The commission directed attention to the importance of activating broad circles of the Polish population in the struggle for peace and for stopping the arms race. Specific proposals were adopted concerning party organizations tasks in this area.

Discusses Sanctions

LD012218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, discussed the current international situation and the external factors affecting the further development of Poland during a meeting with leading cadres of the Foreign Trade Ministry.

In his speech Jozef Ozyrek drew attention to the fact that the policy of sanctions and economic restrictions against Poland inspired by the United States hits out at the interests of international cooperation and is a source of aggravation of the climate of East-West relations. The Central Committee secretary also devoted a great deal of attention to the significance of the economic help and cooperation with the socialist countries, in particular with the Soviet Union, for the further development of Poland.

DAILY, GORNICKI: ANDROPOV TO CONTINUE COURSE

TRYBUNA LUDU Commentary

AU261354 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Nov 82 p 7

[Zbigniew Klejn commentary: "Our Plans Are Plans for Peace and Socialism" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The speech by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Andropov at this party's plenum which was published in TRYBUNA LUDU yesterday is certainly the most important and the most closely-read document in the world these days. In it, the new CPSU leader has expressed the chief tasks facing the Soviet party and state. It ought to be said straightaway that these are tasks that form a creative continuation of the policy followed up to now, this policy having been shaped during the party's three last congresses. This speech is once again spreading a range of speculations that have recently emerged in Western countries.

These speculations were the result of widely-disseminated anti-Soviet propaganda in these countries. Even quite recently, every public speech made by L. Brezhnev and other USSR leaders was accompanied by a falsification of the intentions contained therein and the suggestion that the speeches were basically aimed at undermining the security of the West. But now, authors of extensive biographies and participants in numerous television discussion have not been silent about Leonid Brezhnev's status as a great fighter for peace. They have also not spared giving positive appraisals of Soviet foreign policy during the past two decades. At the same time, however, many so-called Kremlinologists have used these appraisals as a springboard to announce various horoscopes, usually nonsense, expressing fear that this peaceful policy may now be subject to vacillation. Only a few of these people have reminded others that the communist party defines USSR policy at its congresses and that it is the CPSU that watches over the correct implementation of this policy through its elective bodies. Thus, even such a heavy blow as the death of a recognized and meritorious leader, contrary to speculations, cannot signify a departure from these binding principles.

This has been once more fully confirmed by the Monday plenum of the USSR's CPSU, and in particular by the speech of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Andropov during this plenum. The highlight of this speech is the emphasis placed on THE BASIC POLITICAL PRINCIPLES OF THE POLICY OF THE CPSU, WHICH HAS BEEN LED UP TO NOW BY LEONID BREZHNEV, WHOSE IDEAS AND CONCEPTIONS WERE REFERRED TO MANY TIMES IN THIS SPEECH. It was also stressed that concern will continue to be shown for raising the population's standard of living, for speeding up the implementation of the food program, for more efficient management and for increasing the independence of enterprises, and also for the battle against everything that hinders a further development of the Soviet economy.

In that part of his speech dealing with foreign policy, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary referred directly to the sudden anxiety expressed in the West as to the future policy of the party and state concerning international affairs. He ridiculed the numerous attempts made up to now to "accuse the Soviet Union of having all possible kinds of evil intentions, when the very same people making these accusations are not 'afraid that this policy might change.'

In continuing this policy, one sees an important prerequisite for peace and calm on the international forum." In this context, Comrade Andropov clearly guaranteed that Soviet foreign policy WILL CONTINUE TO BE AIMED AT ENSURING LASTING PEACE AND AT THE DEFENSE OF NATIONS' RIGHTS TO INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. This policy also supports agreements on the key issue of USSR disarmament, the principle of reciprocity and equality being the only condition stipulated. For one cannot have a situation where on the one hand one realizes the Soviet Union's power and its joint responsibility for the fate of our planet, and on the other hand pretends it is possible to impose on the Soviet Union solutions that are contrary to its basic interests and to those of the socialist community and of mankind on the whole.

"ALL THE PLANS OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY ARE PLANS FOR PEACE AND SOCIALISM," said Comrade Y. Andropov. This community's unity is necessary in order to implement these plans without any trouble.

We have realized the importance of this unity during the heavy tribulations we have lived through in our country and later on when we started our emergence from the crisis. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary in his speech stressed deeper and more efficient cooperation and the role being played by the socialist aid from the fraternal countries. Our own, Polish experience shows that the possibilities for this kind of cooperation and for improving mutual relations are far from exhausted. For these possibilities are accompanied by goodwill and a respect for common interests.

It is the practice of politicians and publicists to scrutinize and comment in detail on speeches made by heads of state. It is their practice to seek confirmation or refutation of their ideas and expectations in these speeches and later to discuss what is "new" in them.

THE SPEECH MADE IN MOSCOW ON MONDAY DOES NOT DEMAND ANY PARTICULAR INTERPRETATION, WE ARE WALKING ALONG THE LENINIST ROAD, said Comrade Y. Andropov. HEEDING GREAT LENIN'S INSTRUCTIONS, MAKING MARXIST-LENINIST IDEAS FAITHFUL TO THE PRINCIPLES AND NORMS OF LENINISM -- THESE ARE THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE POLICY OF THE CPSU AND THE SOURCE OF THE SOVIET NATION'S SUCCESS. Let us add that this also guarantees a fidelity toward the basic principles that help bring the desire of man to fruition: an active battle for peace and for the happiness of everyone on our planet.

Jaruzelski Adviser Gornicki

TA291819 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 29 Nov 82 p 7

[Report on interview with Major Gornicki, a senior adviser to Poland's General Jaruzelski, by Gid'on Kutz: "There Is No Reason Why Andropov Should Be a Hawk" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] "Most of my former friends do not talk to me any more, I am boycotted in social circles. This has no effect on me. I have no time for social life. I hardly have any time for sleep. Many of my friends were and still are among the detainees. This is the destiny of our generation. We chose different ways. Everything is a question of election, of choice."

The man seated in front of me is dressed in a Polish Army uniform, has the rank of major and wears medals of distinction. The telephone occasionally interrupts our conversation and he dryly says into the receiver: "Major Gornicki here."

Wieslaw Gornicki is an outstanding representative of the miltiary group ruling Poland, a senior personal adviser to General Jaruzelski, an influential man who very rapidly climbed the career ladder in recent years, after having been one of Poland's leading journalists for many years.

Despite these facts and despite the uniform he is wearing, it is hard to relate to Gornicki as the familiar type of junta member. He is a bright intellectual, faithful to his political ideas, but also what is called a true friend of the Jews and even of Israel. He has many acquaintances in Israel and has in the past even published stories about Israeli life.

Gornicki hinges hopes on the apolitical party ("PRON"), "the Patriotic Committee for National Rebirth", initiated by Jaruzelski and which has not gained many followers among political personages and groups so far. "Such a body can serve as an ombudsman," Gornicki, who likes to use western terminology, believes, "if Catholic elements and representatives of national minorities participate in it." He also talks about the new law on professional unions which will render possible, for the first time in the Eastern block, the right to strike and free association within 3 years. He also mentions the economic reform and the new professional-unions pacts for teachers and government officials (the latter will be required to submit a public income report). "Our critics emphasized only the negative aspects of dismantling Solidarity," Gornicki complains, adding "we must take the middle road. This is the only way out for Poland."

I wanted to hear from Gornicki, who maintains many contacts with the Soviet Government, what his assessment was of the changes taking place in the Kremlin. "The sorrow expressed in Poland about Leonid Brezhnev's death was sincere, not just lip-service," he said. "As the person who participated, for instance, in the negotiations with the Soviet leadership on 1 March (when it was apparently decided that there would be no Soviet intervention in Poland and that Jaruzelski be given a free hand in solving the Polish problem) I can say that he was a man who took a favorable view of unconventional solutions. He was a friend to the Poles. The election of Yuri Andropov is a wise step which gives rise to hope. A man who headed the KGB for 15 years knows what the world looks like. He is also an intelligent and civilized man and there are grounds to assume that he will continue to treat Poland in a friendly manner, as Brezhnev did."

In contrast to the hopes he hinges on the Soviet leaders, the adviser to the Polish president sharply criticizes U.S. policy. The United States, he says, shows "unimaginative provincialism which damages the interests of the United States itself. For example: the U.S. policy toward Poland. There was a U.S. presence in Poland for 25 years, and today the Americans are destroying with their own hands what they took pains to build. A vacuum has been created and certain countries will be all too happy to fill it...Rockerfeller invested over $1 billion in the production of bronze. The boycott imposed on air traffic was harmful and incomprehensible."

Gornicki told me the Jewish joke about the rabbi who plans for his daughter to marry Rockefeller. "Fifty percent of the deal is already guaranteed; my daughter has already given her consent," the rabbi says. On the interbloc level as well as in his relations with Poland, there is no reason why Andropov should be a hawk; "however, this also depends on Rockefeller, not just on the rabbi's daughter," Gornicki concluded.

TV ATTACKS WEINBERGER'S 'POLISH OBSESSION'

LD012038 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] The American secretary of defense, Caspar Weinberger, has induced NATO allies to support Washington's armament plans, which would give the West an advantage over the Warsaw Treaty. This armaments obsession of Reagan and of Weinberger is extremely costly and risky. The latter also has a Polish obsession.

On Sunday he appeared in an American ABC television program. He gave no reply to a question on whether the expected lifting of martial law in Poland would turn the sanctions policy against our country into a fiasco.

In other words he did not want to admit so in public. However, defending his government's ineffective policy, he attempted to convince people that the ending of martial law will not change anything in Poland, and in so doing the secretary of defense demonstrated his political ignorance. A moment later he further demonstrated such ignorance. Namely, he said: Poland is a country governed by a Russian general in a Polish uniform. This is a known move -- reaching for invectives when arguments run out. It compromises the author, and when he is an official, it compromises the ruling team. We are therefore interested in whether this team will show enough decency and civil courage to take a stand vis-a-vis the words of its representative in accordance with properly understood international norms.

GATT SESSION VIEWS U.S. TRADE SANCTIONS

Polish Trade Minister Speaks

LD262344 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 26 Nov 82

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz]

[Text] Geneva 26 Nov -- Plenary debates of foreign trade ministers from 88 states-parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) continued in Geneva today. During the debates, the floor was taken by chairman of the Polish delegation, Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz, who said that Poland shared deep concern over gradual, but noticeable, erosion of the GATT system.

"I share the view that if this situation is allowed to develop, the whole system will face the decline as a result of protectionism and other restrictions in trade," he said. Poland staked on deep and comprehensive involvement in the world trade in the '70s, which is the reason at present for her painful reaction to the results of the world crisis. In the decade of the '70s Polish imports, and particularly imports from the GATT countries, increased at a pace which was one of the highest in world, frequently doubling over two or three years. Those efforts were made as a long-term, integral element of the process of adjusting the national economic structure. Their logical consequence was to be an expansion of her potential and export possibilities, the Polish minister went on.

This process was, however, drastically interrupted before its effects could have fully materialized. We are aware of the influence our internal factors had on this situation. But we cannot keep silent over the importance of external factors connected with the stagnation in world trade, growing protectionism, application of sanctions or outright discrimination.

Poland has become the target of actions which are totally incompatible with the fundamental aims of GATT. One of the parties to the general agreement, i.e. the USA, used the basic principle of the most favoured nation clause abusing it as an instrument of political sanctions imposed in connection with an internal legislative decision of Poland. This unprecedented step, illegal both in its substantial and procedural dimension, presents a potential threat to the future of the GATT system. We expect that the GATT council will take a clear stand on this issue acting in accordance with the draft decision submitted to it.

It is only proper that the present session makes attempts to adopt a programme of further actions in such areas as protection clauses, settling of disputes, trade in agricultural produce, and specific problems of the developing countries, particularly as regards discriminatory quota restrictions. Taking into consideration the scope and complexity of these problems, it seems that GATT should not address itself to new questions before the old ones have been solved.

Addressing itself to these problems, GATT should not lose sight of the overall situation in world trade. Big disproportions in the world economy have led to disruptions in the world financial system. Any kind of unilateral external action compounding payments difficulties of a debtor country hits out at the entire interdependent system of world economy and create dangers whose consequences are by no means limited to the country in question.

It is true that Poland's trade declined and its recovery will take time. It is also true that the recovery is impeded by drastic shortages of foreign exchange which lead to underutilisation of the production capacities. We are, however, determined to restore dynamism to Poland's involvement in world trade and we will achieve this.

Emphasis on foreign trade is part of the economic reform introduced this year. The reform is intended to improve economic efficiency and increase the economy's ability to react to conditions in international markets. We expect that it will create premises for an active trade policy which, through promoting higher exports, will lead to a higher growth of imports. However, we can achieve this goal only on condition that our exports will be treated in all markets of GATT members on a equal footing with the exports of other countries, will not be subject to discrimination, selective restrictions and other barriers applied for non-economic reasons.

Membership Terms To Change

LD011828 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 1 Dec -- In its commentary on the GATT ministerial session which was considering the Polish-U.S. dispute over the most favoured nation status in trade, the Polish Government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA said:

"From the point of view of the binding GATT procedure, Poland's position in the dispute with the United States is relatively strong."

"But this does not change the fact that new principles to govern Poland's membership of GATT need to be worked out because the pledge to import is a highly inflexible and unrealistic formula in the light of the current economic situation."

"At the appropriate moment Poland will take steps towards ensuring a change of terms of its membership of GATT to resemble the status enjoyed by Hungary," the paper predicted. "Journalists in Geneva have been voicing the conviction that recent events in Poland favour normalisation of economic relations with Poland's main partners in the West."

"Moreover, realisation of the necessity to rethink the to date policy toward Poland is beginning to gain the upper hand in the West," said RZECZPOSPOLITA in conclusion.

TRADE NEGOTIATORS MEET EGYPTIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD292228 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 29 Nov -- The 9th session of the Committee for Economic Cooperation Between Poland and the Arab Republic of Egypt began here today to review the results of the two countries' economic cooperation over the past three years and discuss current problems connected with trade exchange and cooperation and the possibilities of their expansion.

Poland is Egypt's fourth partner among the socialist countries, but both Poland and Egypt are interested in boosting their economic contacts.

Economic potentials of the two countries make it possible to increase the value of mutual turnover which last year amounted to about 69 million dollars (the value of Poland's export was 47,700 million dollars).

Poland is interested in purchases of Egyptian cotton and in basing mutual exchanges on long-term forms of cooperation. So far Poland has been an important supplier of rails, cars, chemicals and building machines to Egypt. There are possibilities for their increased deliveries to that country.

On the occasion of the 9th session of the Committee for Economic Cooperation Between Poland and Egypt Poland's Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz here received Egypt's First Deputy Minister for Investments and Cooperation With Abroad J.E. 'Abd al-Aziz Zahwa. During the meeting Minister Nestorowicz expressed satisfaction over the to-date achievements of the Polish-Egyptian economic cooperation and stressed at the same time that there were vast possibilities for its further expansion. He said it was the Polish side's intention to promote lasting, long-term forms of cooperation in selected fields of economy or in defined groups of goods.

SFRY, ALBANIA GREETED ON NATIONAL DAYS

Jaruzelski Greets SFRY

AU011432 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mitja Ribicic, LCY Central Committee Presidium president, in Belgrade:

In the name of the PZPR Central Committee, Polish communists and all working people, I convey to the LCY Central Committee, the Yugoslav communists, the fraternal peoples of Yugoslavia and to you, esteemed Comrade Ribicic, sincere congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the SFRY's national day.

Under the leadership of the LCY, Socialist Yugoslavia has carried out important transformations on the road to comprehensive development during the years gone by. Your country's contribution to the work of strengthening peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the world is also recognized and valued.

The traditional Polish-Yugoslav friendship and the cooperation between our parties, states and peoples serve the interests of Poland and Yugoslavia well. I am making the most of this opportunity in order to express my conviction once again that we will continue to strengthen and employ these values in the name of our common good and for the sake of socialism and peace.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary.

State Council Greets Albania

AU011307 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Nov 82 p 7

[PAP report: "Albania's National Day -- Message From Poland"]

[Text] The State Council has sent a message of congratulations to the People's Assembly Presidium of the Socialist Republic of Albania on the occasion of Albanian national day on 29 November.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GDR TU CHAIRMAN HARRY TISCH

AU011201 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Comrade Harry Tisch, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Trade Union Federation [FDGB]. The guest conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings from Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and president of the State Council. Expressing gratitude, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his turn conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Erich Honecker.

During their meeting, the sides reviewed the good relations of friendship and cooperation established between our parties, countries and peoples, and between the two countries' trade unions -- relations which are continuously developing in the spirit of agreements concluded at the highest level. They expressed the mutual desire to expand and deepen these relations in the view that Romania's and the GDR's achievements in building socialism create a new opportunity for diversifying and deepening bilateral cooperation and collaboration in the interests of both countries and of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world. The two sides highlighted the role incumbent on the trade unions for developing and further strengthening the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

In discussing aspects of current international life, the sides reasserted Romania's and the GDR's desire to cooperate ever more actively with a view to further contributing to the solution of major contemporary problems and to promoting a policy of international cooperation, detente and understanding among all nations. Special attention was given to European affairs. The sides stressed that the Madrid meeting must conclude with positive results, thus contributing to the forging of a united Europe free of nuclear missiles and weapons. Thus, they emphasized the role of trade unions within the vast international movement to halt the arms race, reduce military expenditures, achieve disarmament -- primarily nuclear disarmament -- and enforce the people's fundamental right to life, freedom and peace.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO KUWAIT

AU020850 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 29 Nov 82 p 2

[Joint communique released on 28 November on President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Kuwait]

[Text] At the invitation of Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his wife Elena Ceaucescu paid an official visit to the state of Kuwait from 27 to 28 November 1982. The distinguished guest and his party were afforded a warm reception that expressed the sentiments of friendhsip and good relations existing between the peoples of Kuwait and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding between Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, amir of the state of Kuwait, and President Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The leaders of the two countries comprehensively reviewed bilateral relations and the possibilities of developing them. They also reviewed current international issues.

The two sides have expressed their satisfaction with the continuing development of their bilateral relations. They asserted the importance of continuing their efforts to develop this growth in the various domains of cooperation. They also reviewed the promotion of economic relations between their two countries and noted with satisfaction the continuous development of cooperation between them in the economic, trade and technical fields.

The two sides' views were identical with regard to the presence of other possibilities for cooperation between them and for further promoting their relations in various fields, particularly the economic field, as well as in the scientific, cultural and educational fields. In this connection, and in order to give momentum to the promotion of bilateral relations and in accordance with the decisions that have been made in this respect, they have agreed to hold a meeting of the joint committee for economic and technological cooperation as soon as possible.

The two sides expressed their concern over the deterioration of the international situation and the strong tension that prevails in international relations and creates new dangers to international security and peace, including the danger of a new world war. They agree that the preservation of world peace is one of the most important issues facing mankind. They affirmed anew the need to continue making every effort to consolidate peace and security in the world, reduce international tension and halt the arms race, particularly in the fields of nuclear and other mass destructive weapons. They also stressed the need to do away with colonialism and all kinds of racial discrimination.

They also expressed their firm conviction that international relations must be established on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs, not resorting to force or threatening the use of force and respecting national sovereignty, independence and regional integrity.

The two sides called for a constructive, sincere and serious dialogue among states in the field of disarmament and for the adoption of tangible and effective measures to freeze and reduce armament budgets, withdraw armed forces into their own national borders, dismantle foreign military bases and oppose military alliances. The two sides called for the solution of international problems by political means through negotiations and with the participation of all parties concerned. In this connection, they also stressed the importance of consolidating the role of the United Nations in solving international issues.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah emphasized the important contribution the states of Europe could make toward cleansing the international atmosphere and the need to intensify European efforts for achieving peace and security on the European Continent. In this connection, President Ceausescu projected the interest Romania is showing for the success of the Madrid conference and for it to attain positive results, including the convening of a conference for strengthening confidence and achieving disarmament, and for the continuation of efforts which began with the meeting that was held in Helsinki, the capital of Finland.

The two sides noted with grave concern the deteriorating situation in the Middle East region arising from Israel's continuing aggressive and expansionist policy against the Arab peoples and states and its attempts to annex the occupied Arab territories.

They reaffirmed that a comprehensive, just and durable solution to the Middle East problems can be established only on the basis of the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to the establishment of their own national independent state, and the comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem.

The statement also affirms in this connection the continuation of their backing for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and on the need for its participation in every effort made to find a just and durable solution in the Middle East region and to the Palestinian question.

The Kuwaiti side expressed its appreciation for the positions of the Socialist Republic of Romania in support of the Arab causes. In this connection, the two sides expressed their condemnation of aggressive Israeli practices against Lebanon, and Israel's continous attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Lebanon and the continuation of military operations against its inhabitants. They stressed the need to support all the efforts aimed at achieving peace and stability in Lebanon and at preserving its security, sovereignty, independence, regional integrity and unity under its own lawful authority.

The two sides stressed that the preservation of security and peace in the gulf region is the responsibility of the gulf states alone without any foreign interference.

The two sides also expressed their grave concern over the continuation of the armed dispute between Iraq and Iran, and expressed their hope that a peaceful solution be reached to this problem. They welcomed all the initiatives aimed at ending this difference and at restoring peaceful neighborly relations between the two countries.

The two sides also affirmed the need for the speedy enforcement of the UN declaration for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They expressed their conviction that the establishment of nuclear-free zones represents a great contribution to the actual process of disarmament, particularly nuclear weapons.

In the course of reviewing the international economic situation, the two sides stressed the need to increase the development in developing countries. They also expressed the need to make greater efforts for the adoption of immediate and effective steps for convening a high-level international conference of developing states with a view to coordinating the positions of these states in negotiations with the advanced states, and for the establishment of a new international economic order based on justice, democracy and equality, and also for guaranteeing the sovereignty of all states over their natural resources.

The Romanian president and the amir of Kuwait expressed their great satisfaction at the outcome of their talks and their conviction that the Romanian president's visit will contribute toward developing and consolidating relations of friendship and cooperation in the interest of both countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mrs Elena Ceausescu expressed their great appreciation to the Kuwaiti people and leaders for the warm reception afforded them. President Ceausescu extended an invitation to the amir of Kuwait to pay a formal visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. This invitation was graciously accepted with appreciation.

CEAUSESCU CABLES ANDROPOV ON AMBASSADOR'S DEATH

AU011818 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent the following cable to Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

I extend to you heartfelt condolences and the most profound sentiments of compassion on the passing of Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of Romania and member of the CPSU Central Committee, who for more than 10 years has contributed to promoting relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries.

REAGAN'S 'ATTENTION' TO SOVIET ARMS IDEAS NOTED

LD011840 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Milika Sundic, our foreign political commentator, devotes his talk today to the NATO defense ministers meeting being held in Brussels.

Although lacking unity, the NATO member-countries are again discussing the old plans about stationing Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe. To all appearances, the defense ministers meeting in Brussels will not have an easy task because a considerable number of European allies of the United States are not in a mood to follow the Washington policy without entering their objections, among them being because all details about the negotiations conducted by the two superpowers in Geneva on the limitation and reduction of nuclear missiles in Europe are not accessible to them. True, the United States is claiming that no progress has been registered at the Geneva talks, but this is not a sufficiently convincing reason for West European countries to accept the deployment of new rockets as the only way out of the crisis, a crisis into which relations between the two superpowers had plunged a long time ago.

In one of his recent speeches, President Reagan said that some of Moscow's counterproposals at the Geneva negotiations deserve attention. Although he did not explain in great detail what this was all about, the West European countries are nevertheless inclined to believe that Moscow's stance is not so rigid as assessed officially by Washington. On the other hand, even if U.S. evaluations are accurate, a considerable number of NATO member-countries believe that nothing will be gained by the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles. Moreover, it could be said that West Europe does not fear Soviet SS-20 missiles too much, or at least, not as much as the United States would like. As in known, Moscow does not rule out the possibility of reducing the number of its SS missiles, but it is obviously not ready to withdraw them behind the Urals as some people think it should. In other words, Moscow is in favor of a deal, but not to the advantage of the superiority of the Western military alliance. The most favorable variant for the USSR would be to freeze the present number of weapons for as long as negotiations continue. However, since it is aware of some of its advantages, especially in Europe, the USSR is believed to be ready to make some concessions. They have probably been communicated to the United States, or President Reagan would not have spoken of Soviet counterproposals which, he said, merit attention.

However, since the substance of the disarmament problem is not a question of who has fewer or who has more nuclear and other weapons -- both superpowers have too many -- the world will quite certainly have to wait for a long time before progress of some sort is attained at the disarmament talks. Mistrust between the superpowers and the two antagonistic blocs is still too great to hope for an early positive turnabout in their relations. Disarmament talks, hand in hand with an intensified arms race, could go on indefinitely without moving out of a deadlock. What is worse is that behind the present arms race there no longer stands the defense of national interests alone, at least not as much as the struggle for the preservation of attained positions -- ideological, military and economic -- throughout the world. There is no intimation of a readiness by either of the two superpowers to give up these positions. Mistrust is also present here, too.

Soviet Threat Reported

AU012029 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] The concluding part of the NATO defense ministers meeting in Brussels has been accompanied by an unprecedented propaganda war between the East and the West.

Observers say that it will not be without consequences for the already tense relations between the two blocs.

The dispute broke out about the final decision to deploy U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe, which essentially changes the relationship of forces in the sphere of nuclear armaments. In this connection Moscow warned West Europe that the Soviet Union will respond even in the case of an erroneous activation of one of these missiles. In the reporting on the Brussels meeting, only the positon of the Netherlands and Belgium are mentioned in the Soviet Union. These two reportedly have not yet made any final decisions on the deployment plan of the American missiles. TASS also points out the absence of the Greek premier from the Brussels meeting.

However, Soviet military experts are somewhat more precise in their response to the announcement of the deployment of American missiles in West Europe. They point out that there is no other alternative but to place Soviet nuclear power in an automatic mode. In their assessment, the proximity of the medium-range missiles to be installed in West Europe excludes the possibility that a military or political decision will be adopted regarding nuclear counterstrikes, for only 6 to 8 minutes will elapse between the launching of the missiles and their arrival at their targets in the Soviet Union. Instead of being activated by a human being, the Soviet missile system should work automatically on the basis of the reaction by the alert system built into the missile instruments, Soviet military experts state.

DRAGAN VISITS U.S. FOR ECONOMIC TRADE TALKS

LD011152 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 1 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Vice Premier Zvone Dragan arrived last night, Tuesday, in Washington, where he will take part in the work of the U.S.-Yugoslav Economic Council and have talks with high U.S. functionaries and U.S. businessmen.

A large number of prominent U.S. economists and bankers, as well as representatives of Yugoslav working organizations have announced their participation in the work of the U.S.-Yugoslav economic council.

High functionaries of the U.S. Department of State, trade, the U.S. EX-IM bank, etc., will also take part in the U.S.-Yugosalv Economic Council work.

This year's work of the council will focus on possibilities for boosting and expanding economic cooperation between the United States and Yugoslavia which has of late been somewhat at a standstill.

In the first ten months this year U.S. imports from Yugoslavia total only 248 million dollars, while Yugoslav imports from the United States in the same period are virtually three times larger and total some 680 million dollars.

OIL, TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH IRAN 1 DEC

LD011518 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1347 GMT 1 Dec 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tehran, Dec 1 (TANJUG) -- Trade between Yugoslavia and Iran is next year to reach the value of 600 million dollars, recording an increase of 80 percent over this year.

A protocol recently signed here in Tehran by representatives of the two countries envisages Yugoslavia's imports of 1 million tonnes of Iranian oil, to be paid for with Yugoslav goods exports to Iran.

Yugoslav federal government member Dr Nedeljko Mandic has paid a several-day visit to Iran. He left here today, Wednesday.

During the visit, a protocol on bilateral cooperation for next year was signed and the existing banking arrangement was extended.

The protocol envisages the Yugoslav economy's participation in the realization of Iranian development plans in the agriculture, energy, petro-chemical, electrical-power and manufacturing industries and in transport.

During the talks the Yugoslav federal government member had during the visit to Iran, the mutual satisfaction was stated with hitherto cooperation between the two non-aligned countries as was also their readiness further to expand it.

PLANINC SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO SPAIN'S GONZALEZ

LD301344 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 30 (TANJUG) -- President of the Yugoslav Government Milka Planinc has sent felicitations to Felipe Gonzalez for his appointment as Spain's prime minister.

Expressed in the felicitations there is the confidence that friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would successfully develop and progress also in the future.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ASSESSES SFRY ECONOMIC ILLS

AU301517 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 27 November 1982 carries on page 6 a 1,100-word article by Julius P. Loerincz entitled "Time of Increased Responsibiliey, Yugoslavia Before its State Holiday." After stating that the "inspiring tradition of the antifascist and national liberation struggle of the Yugoslav peoples during World War II" is ever present in Yugoslavia, evident in forms which "correspond to the present," Loerincz reviews the events of 29 November 1943 in liberated Jajce, and Tito's speech at the time on building a new socialist society in Yugoslavia. Loerincz then deals with Yugoslavia's achievements during the postwar years in all spheres, adding: "Sometimes it becomes most necessary to recall all these facts, since -- in light of current problems -- one frequently forgets the values created and the striking changes in life which are the results of socialist construction, which has for a long time in Yugoslavia been showing features that are different from those in our country and in other socialist countries, but which has the same strategic goal. Yes, Yugoslavia's development today has quite a few problems; however, in this multinational federation they are not being covered up; they are critically analyzed, often in a sharp polemical manner, and possibilities and ways of coping with them are being sought."

Loerincz then notes the recent dinar devaluation, measures for travel abroad, gasoline price increases and so forth, and cites the Yugoslav press on the recent measures as merely alleviating, but not resolving, the problems. He then continues that for the last 10 years consumption in Yugoslavia had exceeded the country's possibilities and says that "now the most important thing is to achieve a decisive turn toward the better in labor productivity, in intensifying development and in effectively utilizing raw material resources and the country's production potential."

Loerincz notes that, after the September session of the LCY Central Committee, "matters have been set into motion," but that "the problems are caused by a certain isolation of the economic complexities of individual republics" and by the "ineffective and frequent duplication of production." Loerincz then deals with the problem of unemployment in Yugoslavia which, he says, should be liquidated by the middle of the nineties.

Noting that, compared with past years, official bodies have started to deal with the problems with greater energy, Loerincz says that "it seems that the time of enhanced responsibility and greater resolve to realize" the decisions of the last LCY congress has come.

Loerincz concludes by stating that the current labor front is determining the "future possibilities of Socialist Yugoslavia's advance" and that the CSSR is bound by "ties of friendship and cooperation" to Yugoslavia, which is "not a negligible factor of international politics, being as it is one of the founding states of the Nonaligned Movement."

REPUBLIC DAY GREETINGS RECEIVED BY FEC

LD012316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Dec (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of Republic Day Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has received messages from the heads of state or government of several countries expressing best wishes for fresh successes and progress of the SFRY and the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and these countries.

Messages have been sent by: President Suharto of Indonesia, Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council; Dr Mahathir Ibn Mohamad, prime minister of Malaysia; Constantin Dascalescu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland, Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Grisha Filipov chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR; Sa'd al-Abdallah as-Salim, crown prince and prime minister of Kuwait; Premier Mohamed Mzali of Tunisia; Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administrative Council; Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; and John Howard, acting prime minister of Australia.

HARVEST REPORT SHOWS 'BUMPER YEAR' IN AGRICULTURE

'Record Corn Production'

AU011642 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Summary] "All fall work on more than 4 million hectares of land has been successfully accomplished." Thanks to the efforts of the working people and good weather, the agricultural yields this year have been very good, Milorad Stanojevic, president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, told TANJUG.

"This year, a record corn production of 10,514,000 tons of grain was attained, which is 700,000 tons more than last year." Up to now, 2,271,000 tons of 60 percent of the planned quantity have been purchased. It is planned to purchase 3.8 million tons of corn, or 36 percent of the total production.

"Considering that it is planned to purchase the highest quantity ever and that only 753,000 tons have been bought from peasants so far, greater attention will have to be paid to the purchase of corn from the peasants. According to the assessment of the president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, realistic possibilities exist that an additional 1.5 million tons of corn may be bought from the peasants and stored in social silos.

The sugar beet harvest has also been successfully concluded, and 6,011,000 tons of beets have been produced on about 140,000 hectares. It is expected that 750,000 tons of sugar will be produced, which will be about 1,000 tons short of requirements.

Beets, Sunflowers Off

LD011450 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1316 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, Dec. 1 (TANJUG) -- The autumn work on over 4 million hectares in Yugoslavia has successfully been carried out this year, one of the best agricultural years for Yugoslavia. The good results have been made possible by round-the-clock efforts of farmers and pickers and the great assistance of many scientific institutions.

Chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Agriculture and Forestry Dr Milorad Stanojevic has set out the above in a statement to TANJUG.

Confirming that the estimates about good crops this year, Stanojevic said that the maize crop stands at a record 10 million, 514 thousand tonnes. The maize yield is also a record one this year in Yugoslavia -- around 4,700 kilograms per hectare and the grain's quality is also very good.

The maize harvest was completed in the middle of November and 2 million, 271 thousand tonnes of maize have been purchased from individual farmers to date. The purchase of another 1.5 million tonnes of maize are necessary to meet the plan.

Stanojevic assessed as satisfactory the wheat crop of [word indistinct] million, 240 thousand tonnes. The average wheat yield this year exceeds 3.6 tonnes per hectare and the purchases of wheat from individual farmers have surpassed the actual expectations. 55 percent of the harvested wheat has been purchased, which is more than ever so far.

Stanojevic said, however, that the sugar-beet crop is poorer than last year as is also the sunflower crop. Over 6 million tonnes of sugar-beet have been produced, from which 750,000 tonnes of sugar will be obtained. The sunflower crop stands at 227,000 tonnes.

Wheat sowing has been completed in Yugoslavia on over 1 million 560 thousand hectares, which is by 100,000 hectares more than last fall.. The sowing was completed within the shortest possible period on 85 percent of the areas in the wheat producing parts of the areas in the wheat producing parts of Yugoslavia-Vojvodina, Slavonija and Baranja. The autumn wheat sowing promises a good crop of 6 million tonnes next year.

In illustration of the desired wheat yield increase to 3.8 tonnes per hectare, Stanojevic cited figures for the past twenty years. Over the 1960-1982 period the wheat yield has almost doubled from 1.73 to 3.36 tonnes per hectares. During the 1960-1970 period, the wheat yield increased by 20 percent and during the 1970-1982 period by 60 percent, that is, by 6 percent annually.

Food Exports Up

LD010014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1752 GMT 30 Nov 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 30 (TANJUG) -- In the ten months of this year, which is the best bumper year ever recorded by Yugoslavia's agriculture, a 900-million-dollar worth of foods was exported. While foodstuffs for 591 million dollars were imported. The value of exports exceeded that of last year's period by 100 million dollars.

No other branch of the economy in Yugoslavia has scored such a favourable balance - writes the Belgrade daily "POLITIKA".

According to estimates made by the Foreign Trade Institute, the daily says, Yugoslavia could close the current year with a total farm produce export worth of 1.3 billion dollars. It is customary that the bulk of exports on meat, fruits, wool, and maize, is effected in the last two months of a year.

The foreign trade dynamics like this, alongside this year's 5 per cent increase in farm output and the preparations for next year, (?shows) that Yugoslavia has realistically planned its 1983 food exports of 1.5 billion dollars - the daily estimates.

This year, "POLITIKA" adds, "Yugoslavia has turned out agricultural products valued at over ten billion dollars.

An exceptional bumper year and the successfully applied expert experience in tillage methods and selection of high-yield plants, have resulted in over five million tonnes of wheat and in the record-high 10.5 million tonnes of maize. This amount of maize, predominantly to be used as animal feed, exceeds that of last year by 700,000 tonnes, which is perhaps a European record, the daily underlines.

On 542,700 hectares, autumn wheat sowing has been performed, while 60,000 more hectares may be sown with the same crop, which would be above the planned target. The sowing, performed expertly and on time, may result in next year's higher yields -- to an average 38 metric centners per hectare, which would bring Yugoslavia a total of six million tonnes of wheat.

Yugoslavia is looking forward towards harvesting 12 million tonnes of maize next year, largely because of increasing the area under high-yield domestic varieties of hybrid maize, "POLITIKA" writes.

These data, the daily points out, show that following several years of stagnation, Yugoslavia's agriculture resumes its vigorous growth which will undoubtedly be one of the major footholds for the domestic economy's overall stabilization.